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Census of Canada, 1986

Preliminary List of Variables,

1986 Census of Canada

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PRELIMINARY LIST OF VARIABLES

1986 Census of Canada

(également disponible en français)

Reference Products Sub-task
March 1986



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PRELIMINARY LIST OF VARIABLES

1986 Census of Canada



(également disponible en français)

Reference Products Sub-task
March 1986

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document contains a description of variables which will be available from the 1986 Census of Population. This is a "draft version" in that some of the details about variables cannot be finalized until the data have been collected and analyzed. This is particularly true of those questions which are being asked in the Census for the first time.

This Preliminary List of Census Variables includes the names of variables, their definitions and the response categories as they appear on the census database. The document was developed to provide data users with an interim description of the content of the census database, until the 1986 Census Dictionary becomes available towards the end of 1986.

This document does not contain a description of all the measures which could be derived from the census. It focuses on basic data - variables and their values on the database such as date of birth, and on common transformations, such as age. Additional measures can be derived to suit particular analytical applications.

The variables described in the Preliminary List of 1986 Census Variables are presented by "universe". There are four universes for which census data can be obtained: population (i.e., individuals), families, households and dwellings. Within each universe, the variables are grouped according to subject matter. For example, under "population", all schooling variables are presented together in one section. The basic structure of the document can be grasped quickly by referring to the table of contents. The final section of the document addresses geographical issues and describes the geostatistical entities for which census data are available.

The 1986 Census will yield substantially more information than has traditionally been available from mid-decade censuses. The content is generally quite close to the 1981 Census content, which will facilitate historical comparisons. Nevertheless, a number of 1981 Census questions have been eliminated; a few new questions have been added. In certain other questions, wording changes have been made, or processing changes are planned. These changes are highlighted in the introduction to the relevant universe in the present document.

As in 1981, the 1986 Census will collect basic information from all households and more detailed information from a 20% sample of households. Census products containing basic information will begin to appear in July, 1987. The more detailed information will start to become available in April, 1988.

2.0 POPULATION UNIVERSE

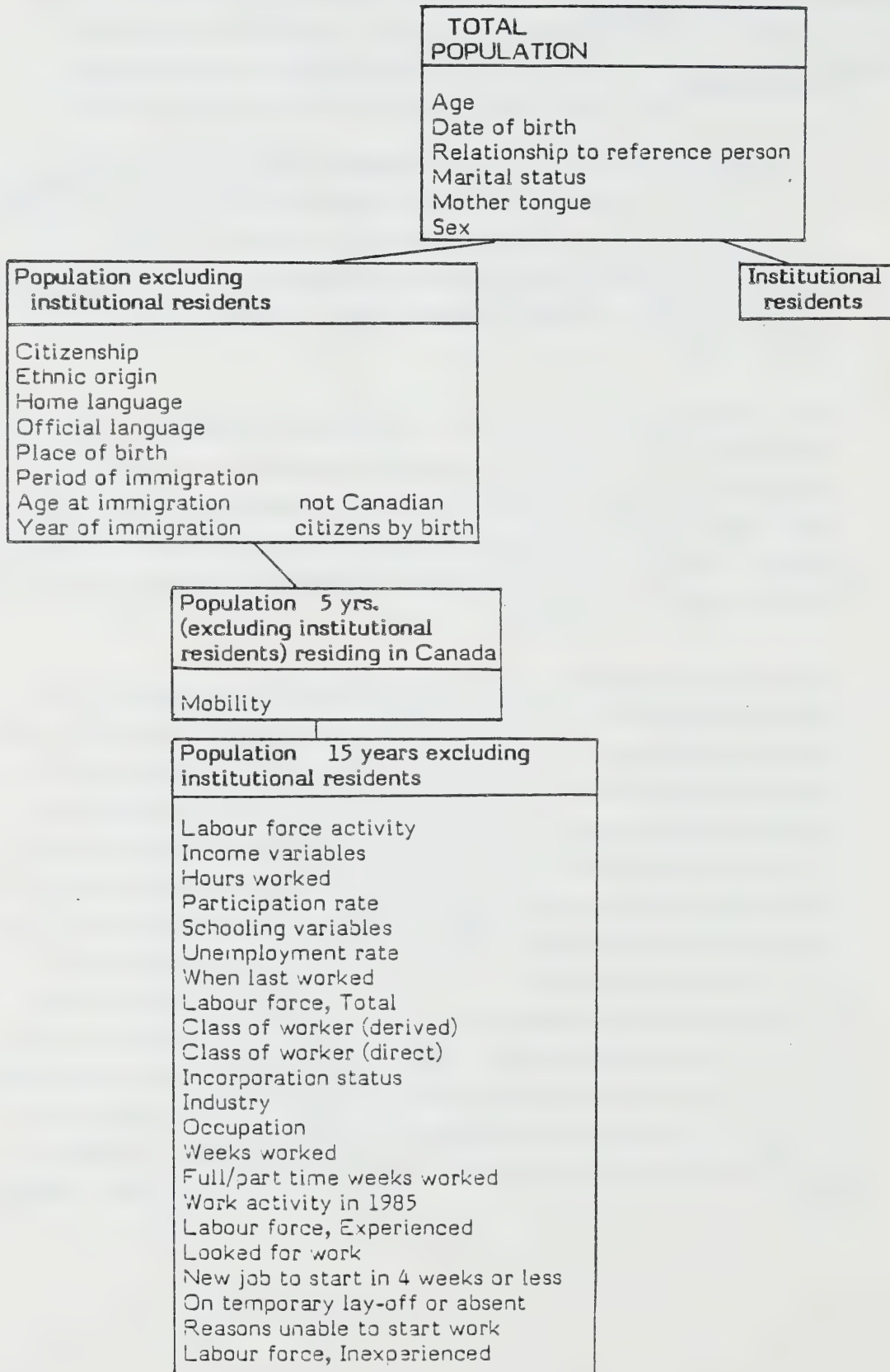
2.1 Introduction

The population universe includes all variables which relate to the characteristics of individuals. Given the size of this universe in terms of number of variables, this section has been divided into seven parts, according to subject matter: demographic characteristics, mobility variables, ethno-cultural characteristics, language variables, schooling variables, income variables and labour force characteristics.

Some variables within this universe are collected for all persons; others are collected for only a subset of the complete universe. For example, mobility variables apply only to the population 5 years of age and over residing in Canada, while income and labour force variables apply to the population 15 years of age and over. Figure 1, on the following page, illustrates the sub-universes for which specific variables are available.

Several changes have been made in the Population universe since the 1981 Census of Canada. First, a number of questions which were asked on the 1981 Census questionnaire will not be asked in 1986. As a result, 1986 data on the following variables will not be available: age at first marriage, date of first marriage, fertility, religion, school attendance and school attendance level. On the other hand, three new questions relating to aboriginal persons, disability and major field of study, have been added. The question on disability on the 1986 Census questionnaire has been designed as a screening question to locate Canadians reporting a disability or handicap. It is proposed to gather more information on disabled persons through a separate post-censal survey. A number of other changes have been made to other variables which were available in previous censuses and are again available in 1986. These changes will be explained in this section, in the context of specific variables. One example is the ethnic origin question to which an additional category, i.e. Black, has been added.

Figure 1. Population universe and sub-universes



2.2 Demographic characteristics

Age

Refers to the age at last birthday (as of Census Day, June 3, 1986).

This variable is derived from date of birth which is collected on a 100% basis.
Its values are:

Single years of age from 0 to 121

Month of birth (January to June 2nd/June 3rd to December) and year of birth (1865 - 1986) are also available on the database.

Marital status

Refers to conjugal status of a person.

This is a direct variable collected on a 100% basis. Its values are:

Now married (excluding separated)
Separated
Divorced
Widowed
Never married (single)

Relationship to reference person (Person 1)

Refers to the relationship of household members to the household reference person (Person 1). A person may be related to Person 1 through blood, marriage, adoption or common-law (e.g., husband or wife, son or daughter, father or mother, etc.) or unrelated (e.g., lodger, room-mate, employee, etc.).

This is a direct variable, collected on a 100% basis. Its values are:

Brother-in-law or sister-in-law
Brother or sister
Common-law partner
Employee
Employee's common-law partner
Employee's husband or wife
Employee's son or daughter
Father-in-law or mother-in-law
Father or mother
Grandson or granddaughter
Husband or wife
Hutterite partner
Hutterite partner's husband or wife
Hutterite partner's son or daughter
Institutional resident
Lodger
Lodger's common-law partner
Lodger's husband or wife
Lodger's son or daughter
Nephew or niece
Other relative
Other relative's common-law partner
Other relative's husband or wife
Other relative's son or daughter
Person 1
Room-mate
Room-mate's common-law partner
Room-mate's husband or wife
Room-mate's son or daughter
Son-in-law or daughter-in-law
Son or daughter

Sex

Refers to the gender of the respondent.

This is a direct variable, collected on a 100% basis. Its values are:

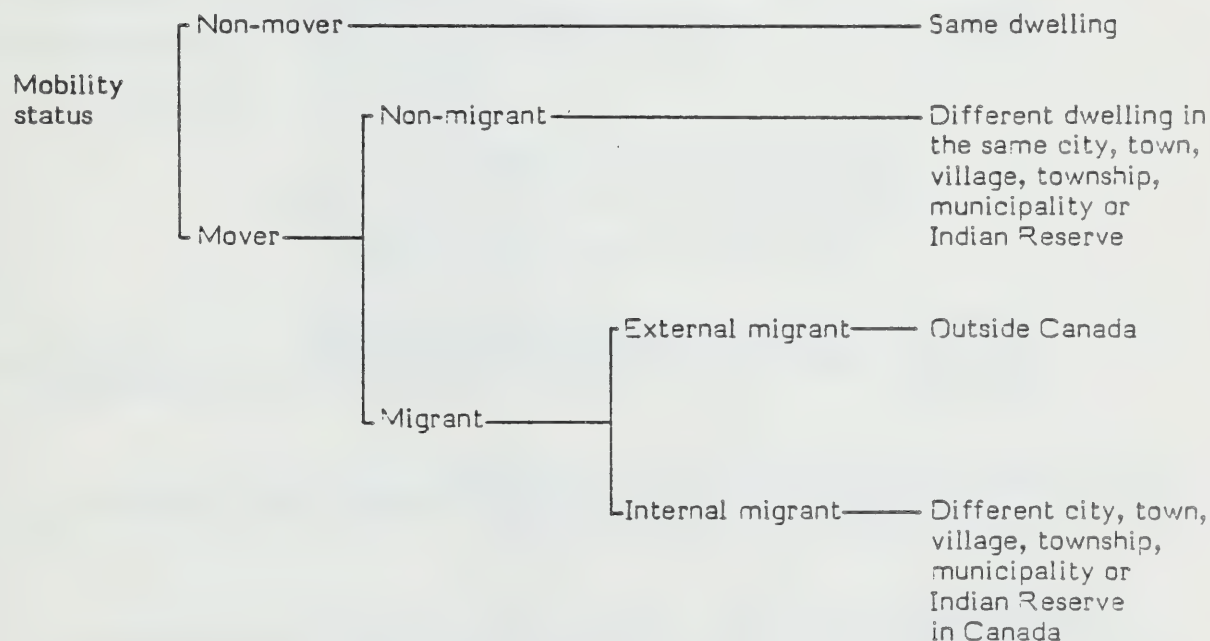
Male
Female

2.3 Mobility variables

Mobility status

Refers to the relationship between a person's usual place of residence on Census Day and the person's usual place of residence five years earlier. On the basis of this relationship, the population is classified as non-movers and movers. This distinction is referred to as "mobility status". Within the category movers, a further distinction is made between non-migrants and migrants (migration status).

Figure 2.



Non-movers are persons who, on Census Day, were living in the same dwelling they occupied five years earlier.

Movers are persons who, on Census Day, were living in a different dwelling than the one they occupied five years earlier.

Non-migrants are movers who, on Census Day, were living within the same census subdivision (CSD) they resided in five years earlier.

Migrants are movers who, on Census Day, were residing in a different CSD within Canada five years earlier (internal migrants) or who were living outside Canada five years earlier (external migrants).

The mobility variable is derived from the self-coded part of the question on place of residence five years ago, which is collected on a 20% sample basis. Its values are:

- Same dwelling (as five years ago)
- Same CSD (Census subdivision)
- Outside Canada
- Different CSD (specified by the respondent)

Province, census division (CD), census subdivision (CSD), census agglomeration (CA), census metropolitan area (CMA) or rural/urban place of residence five years ago

Identify the respondent's place of residence five years earlier, to the province, CD, CSD, CMA, CA or urban/rural area level.

These variables are direct variables, collected on a 20% sample basis from the write-in part of the question on place of residence five years ago.

2.4 Ethno-cultural characteristics

Aboriginal population

Refers to persons who consider themselves to be aboriginal persons or native Indians of North America, that is, Inuit, status or registered Indian, non-status Indian, or Métis.

This is a direct* variable collected on a 100% basis. Its values are:

- Total non-aboriginal population
- Total aboriginal population
 - Total aboriginal single response
 - Inuit
 - Status
 - Non-status
 - Métis
 - Aboriginal not specified*
 - Total multiple aboriginal responses
 - Inuit, status
 - Inuit, non-status
 - Inuit, Métis
 - Status, non-status
 - Status, Métis
 - Non-status, Métis
 - Inuit, status, non-status
 - Inuit, status, Métis
 - Inuit, non-status, Métis
 - Status, non-status, Métis
 - Inuit, status, non-status, Métis

The "non-aboriginal" category refers to persons who do not consider themselves to be aboriginal persons or native Indians of North America.

- * The "Aboriginal not specified" is a derived category that applies only to aboriginal institutional residents for whom the specific aboriginal category could not be determined.

Note: This is a new variable in 1986.

Age at immigration

Refers to the age at which the respondent first immigrated to Canada.

This is a derived variable based on (i) date of birth, a direct variable collected on a 100% basis; (ii) year of immigration, a direct variable collected on a 20% sample basis; and (iii) an estimated month of immigration. Its values are:

Single years of age from 0 to 121
Not applicable

The "Not applicable" category applies to persons who, though born outside Canada, are Canadian citizens by birth and thus did not immigrate to Canada.

Citizenship

Refers to the legal citizenship status of the respondent. Persons who are citizens of more than one country were instructed to indicate this fact.

This is a direct variable collected on a 20% sample basis.

Respondents can report a single citizenship or multiple citizenships as applicable. Single response values are:

Canada, by birth
Canada, by naturalization
Same as country of birth (other than Canada)
Other

Multiple responses are:

Canada by birth; Other
Canada by birth; Country of birth
Canada by birth; Country of birth; Other
Canada by naturalization; Country of birth (other than Canada)
Canada by naturalization; Other
Country of birth (other than Canada); Other
Canada by naturalization; Country of birth (other than Canada); Other

Citizenship data for specific countries are available by cross-classifying place of birth and citizenship.

Ethnic origin

Refers to the ethnic or cultural group(s) to which the respondent or the respondent's ancestors belong.

This is a direct variable, collected on a 20% sample basis. For its range of values, refer to Figures 3, 4 and 5.

Ethnic or cultural group refers to the "roots" or ancestral origin of the population and should not be confused with citizenship or nationality. Canadians belong to many ethnic and cultural groups, such as Inuit, North American Indian, Métis, Irish, Scottish, Ukrainian, Chinese, Japanese, East Indian (from the subcontinent of India), Dutch, English, French, etc.

If applicable, a guide to the respondent's ethnic origin may be the language used by the respondent or the respondent's ancestors. However, in cases where a language is used by more than one ethnic group, the respondent was directed to report the specific ethnic group, for example, Haitian rather than French; Austrian rather than German.

The 1986 Census questionnaire allows respondents to write-in up to three ethnic origins not included in the mark boxes.

A new mark-in for "Black" was added to the 1986 questionnaire. In previous Censuses respondents wrote "Black" in the space provided. Also in 1986, the ordering of the mark-ins was altered to more accurately reflect the changing size of Canada's ethnic population.

Figure 3. Ethnic origin - British, French and European origins (single origins)

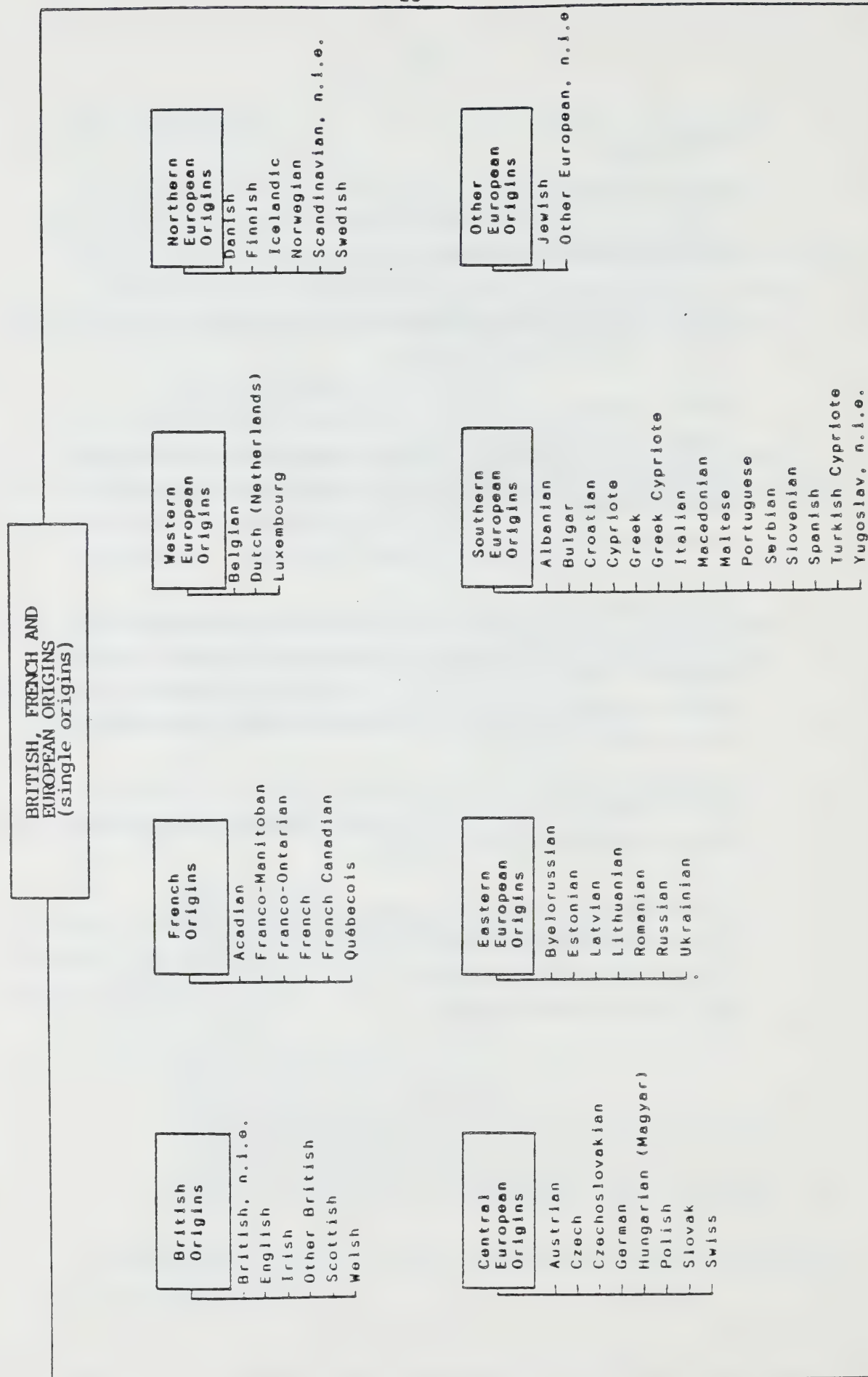


Figure 4. Asian, African and Pacific Islands origins (single origins)

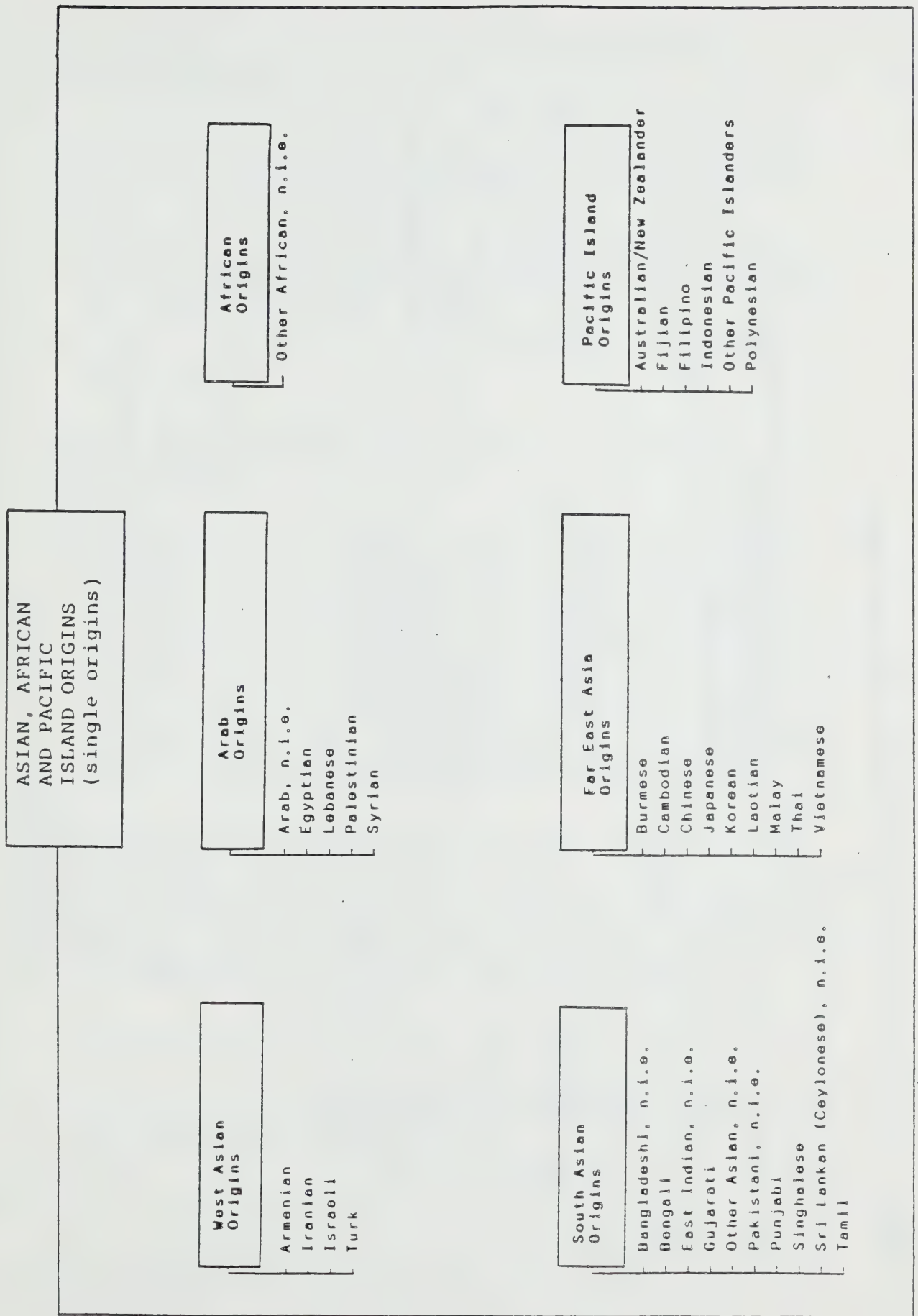
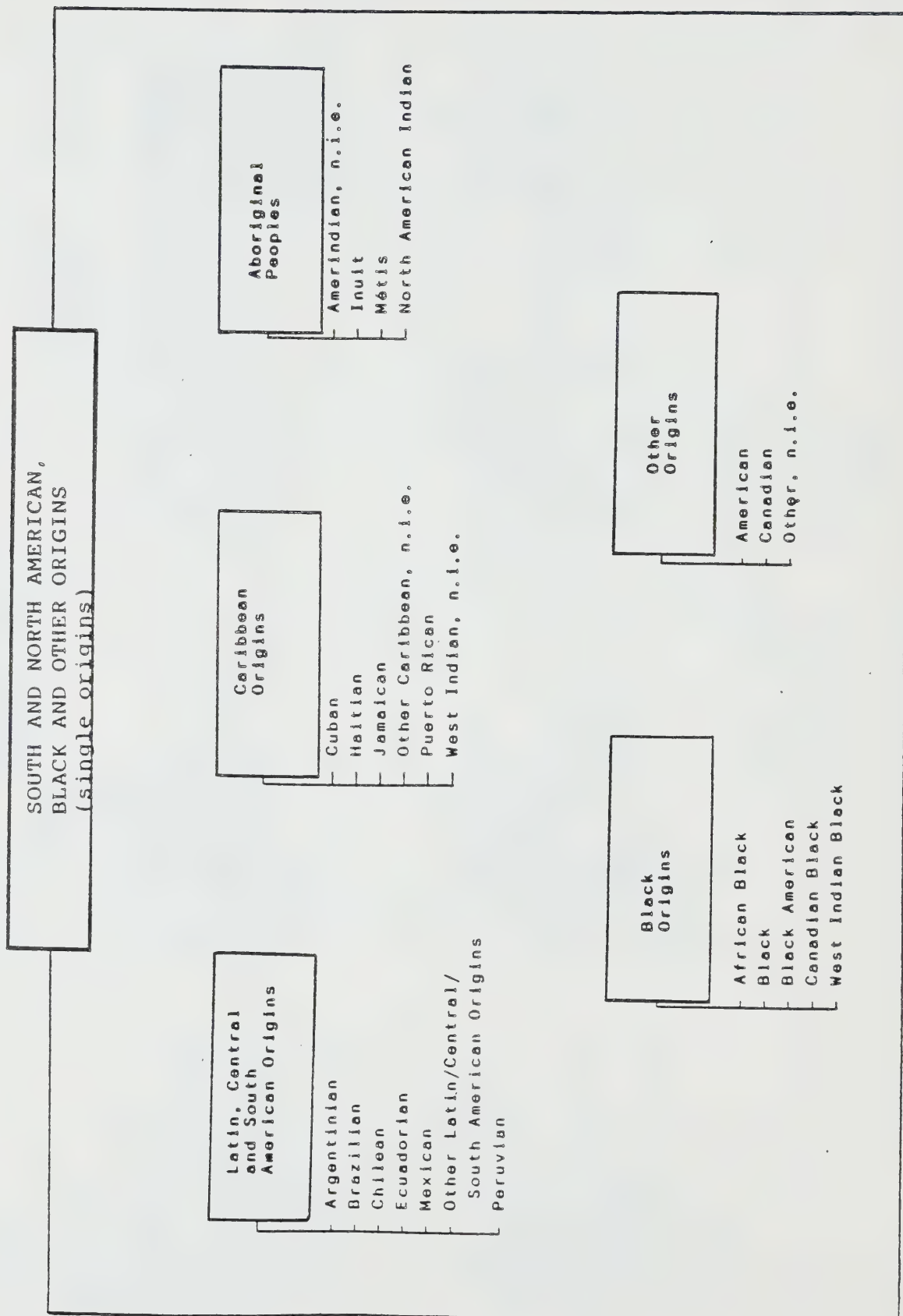


Figure 5 South and North American, Black and other origins (single origins)



Period of immigration

Refers to groupings of years derived from year of immigration reported by persons who are not Canadian citizens by birth.

This is a derived variable based on year of immigration. Its values are single years of immigration from 1865 to 1986. The groupings of years, or period, can be specified by the data user.

Place of birth

Refers to specific provinces if born in Canada or to specific countries if born outside Canada.

Respondents were asked to indicate their place of birth according to present boundaries. Respondents born in parts of Canada which were part of the Northwest Territories at the time of their birth, but which have since become provinces of Canada, were to report their place of birth according to present day boundaries. Persons born in Newfoundland and Labrador before that province joined Confederation were to report "Newfoundland". Persons born in the six counties of Northern Ireland were to report "United Kingdom". Persons born in any of the other counties of Ireland were to report "Eire".

This is a direct variable, collected on a 20% sample basis. For the range of values for which data is available, refer to Figure 6, on pages 25-26. It should be noted that data are not published for all countries as the number of immigrants to Canada from many countries has been very small. These unpublished data are available on special request, subject to confidentiality constraints.

Year of immigration

Refers to the year of first immigration to Canada reported by persons who are not Canadian citizens by birth.

This is a direct variable, collected on a 20% sample basis. Its values are:

Single years from 1865 to 1986

Not applicable

The "Not applicable" category applies to persons who, at the time of the Census, were Canadian citizens by birth and consequently did not immigrate to Canada.

Year of immigration can be collapsed into PERIODS OF IMMIGRATION.

Figure 6. Place of birth

<u>Canada</u>	Chad	Indonesia
Newfoundland	Chile	Iran
Prince Edward Island	China, People's Democratic	Iraq
Nova Scotia	Republic of	Ireland (Eire),
New Brunswick	Colombia	Republic of
Quebec	Comoros	Israel
Ontario	Congo	Italy
Manitoba	Cook Islands	Ivory Coast
Saskatchewan	Costa Rica	
Alberta	Cuba	Jamaica
British Columbia	Cyprus	Japan
Yukon	Czechoslovakia	Jordan
Northwest Territories		
<u>Other countries</u>	Denmark	Kampuchea
Afghanistan	Dominica	Kenya
Albania	Dominican Republic	Kiribati
Algeria	Djibouti, Republic of	Korea, North
American Samoa		Korea, South
Andorra	East Germany	Kuwait
Angola	Ecuador	
Anguilla	Egypt	Laos
Antigua	El Salvador	Lebanon
Argentina	Equatorial Guinea	Lesotho
Australia	Ethiopia	Liberia
Austria		Libya
	Falkland Islands	Liechtenstein
Bahamas	Fiji	Luxembourg
Bahrain	Finland	
Bangladesh	France	Macao
Barbados	French Guiana	Madagascar
Belau, Republic of	French Polynesia	Malawi
Belgium		Malaysia
Belize	Gabon	Maldives, Republic of
Benin	Gambia	Mali
Bermuda	Ghana	Malta
Bhutan	Gibraltar	Marshall Islands
Bolivia	Greece	Martinique
Botswana	Greenland	Mauritania
Brazil	Grenada	Mauritius
Brunei	Guadeloupe	Mayotte
Bulgaria	Guatemala	Mexico
Burkina Faso	Guinea	Micronesia, Federated
Burma	Guinea-Bissau	States of
Burundi	Guyana	Monaco
		Mongolia
Cameroon	Haiti	Montserrat
Cape Verde Islands	Honduras	Morocco
Cayman Islands	Hong Kong	Mozambique
Central African Republic	Hungary	
		Namibia
	Iceland	Nauru
	India	Nepal

Figure 6. Place of birth - concluded

Netherlands	Taiwan
Netherlands Antilles	Tanzania
New Caledonia	Thailand
New Zealand	Togo
Nicaragua	Tonga
Niger	Trinidad & Tobago
Nigeria	Tunisia
Norway	Turkey
	Turks & Caicos Islands
Oman	Tuvalu
Other	
	Uganda
Pakistan	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Panama	United Arab Emirates
Papua New Guinea	United Kingdom
Paraguay	United States of America
Peru	Uruguay
Philippines	
Pitcairn Island	Vanuatu
Poland	Vatican City State
Portugal	Venezuela
Puerto Rico	Vietnam
	Virgin Islands (British)
Qatar	Virgin Islands (U.S.A.)
Reunion	Wallis & Futuna
Romania	Western Sahara (D.S.A.R.)
Rwanda	Western Samoa
	West Germany
San Marino	Yemen Arab Republic
Sao Tomé & Principe	Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of
Saudi Arabia	Yugoslavia
Senegal	
Seychelles	
Sierra Leone	
Singapore	
Solomon Islands	Zaire
Somali Democratic Republic	Zambia
South Africa, Republic of	Zimbabwe
Spain	
Sri Lanka	
St. Christopher-Nevis	
St. Helena & Ascension	
St. Lucia	
St. Pierre & Miquelon	
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	
Sudan	
Surinam	
Swaziland	
Sweden	
Switzerland	
Syria	

2.5 Language variables

Home language

Refers to the specific language spoken at home by the individual at the time of the census. If more than one language was spoken, the language spoken most often by the individual was to be reported.

This is a direct variable, collected on a 20% sample basis. For the range of values for this variable, refer to Figure 7, on page 28.

Mother tongue

Refers to the first language learned in childhood and still understood by the individual at the time of the census.

This is a direct variable, collected on a 100% basis. For its range of values, refer to Figure 7, on page 28.

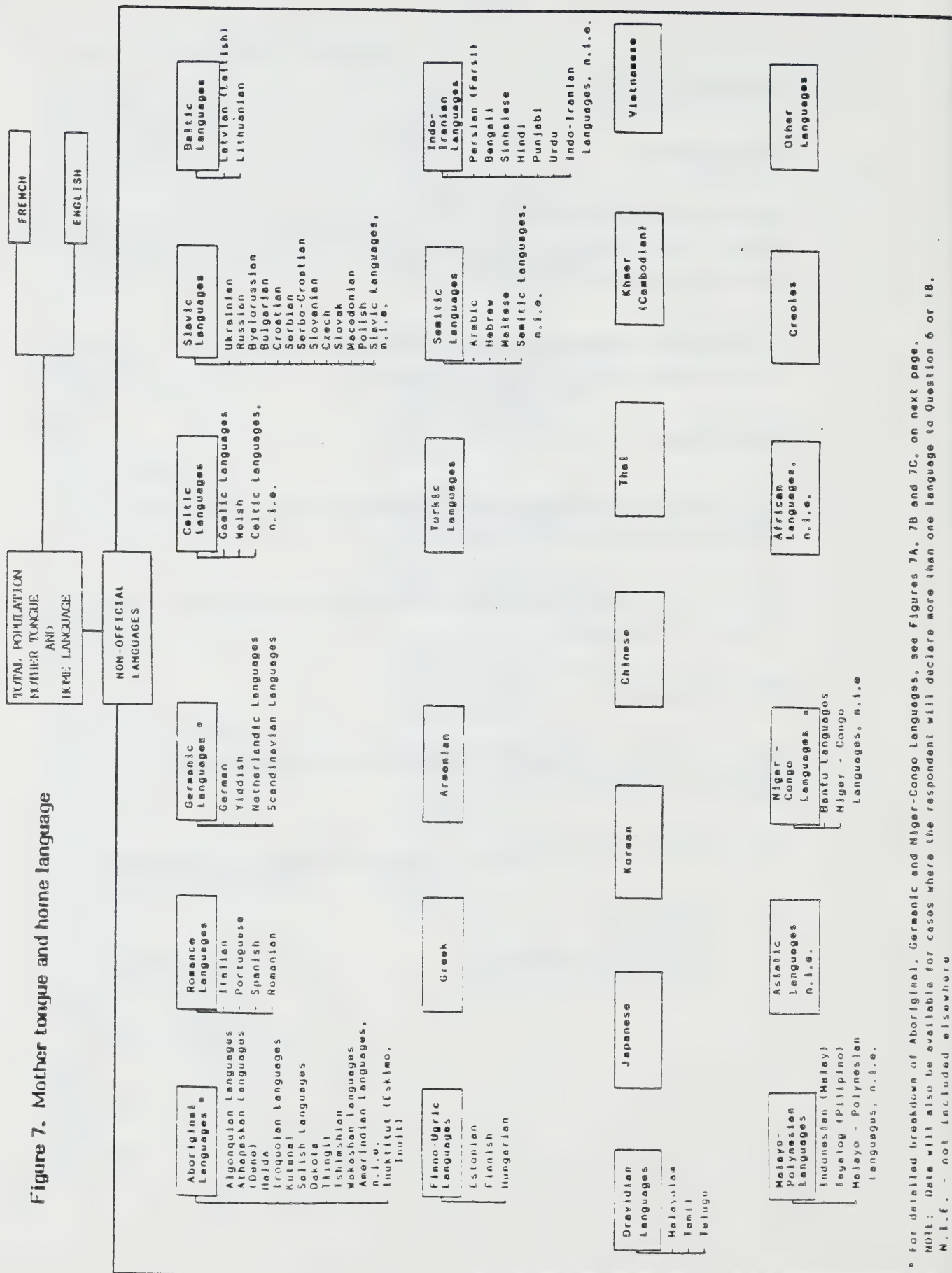
Official language

Refers to the ability to conduct a conversation in English and French, the official languages of Canada.

This is a direct variable, collected on a 20% sample basis. Its values are:

- English only
- French only
- Both English and French
- Neither English nor French

Figure 7. Mother tongue and home language



* For detailed breakdown of Aboriginal, Germanic and Niger-Congo Languages, see Figures 7A, 7B and 7C, on next page.

NOTE: Data will also be available for cases where the respondent will declare more than one language to Question 6 or 18.

N.I.E. - not included elsewhere

Figure 7A

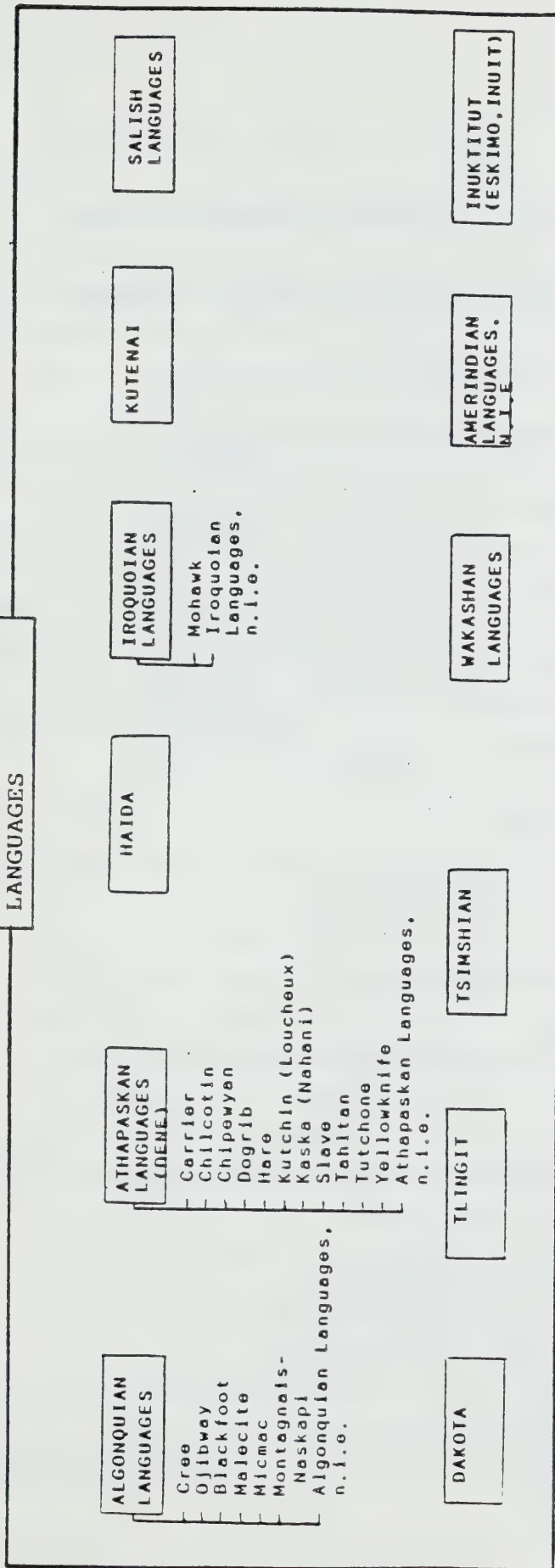


Figure 7B

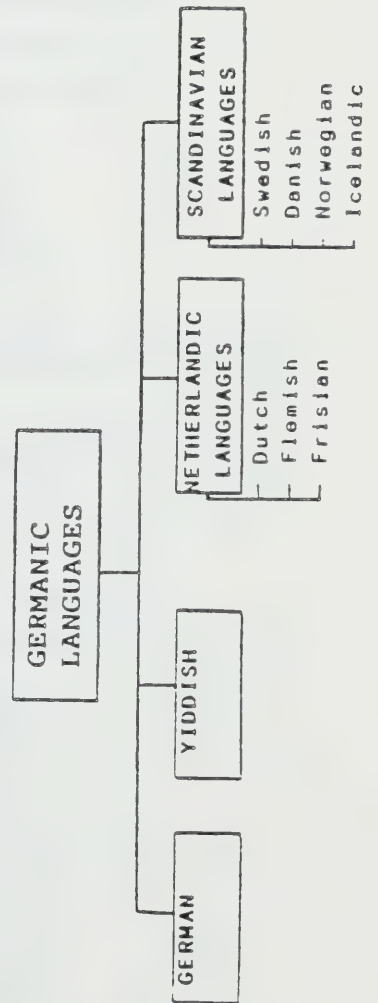
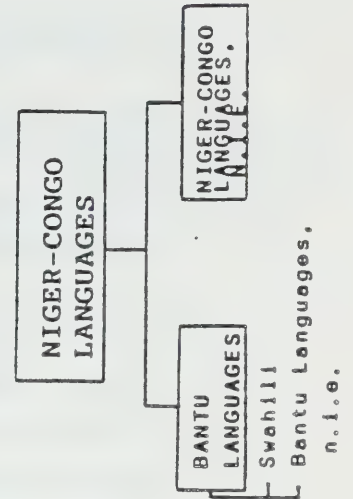


Figure 7C



2.6 Schooling Variables

Degree in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine or optometry

Refers to the possession of a degree in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine or optometry, regardless of whether higher educational qualifications (i.e., master's or earned doctorate degrees) were held or not.

This is a derived variable, based on a question collected on a 20% sample basis. The procedure for deriving this variable consisted of assigning "no medical degree" if medical degree was not indicated on the questionnaire. Otherwise, medical degree was assigned if medical degree was indicated and it constituted the highest degree; medical and master's degrees was assigned if medical degree was indicated and master's degree was also the highest degree indicated; and finally, medical and earned doctorate degrees was assigned if medical degree was indicated and earned doctorate was also the highest degree indicated.

Values for this variable are:

- No medical degree
- Medical degree
- Medical and master's degrees
- Medical and earned doctorate degrees

Highest degree, certificate or diploma

Refers to the highest degree, certificate or diploma obtained.

This is a derived variable, based on questions collected on a 20% sample basis. It is derived by assigning the highest indicated value as represented in the following hierarchy of values:

- No degree, certificate or diploma
- Secondary (high) school graduation certificate
- Trades certificate or diploma
- Other non-university certificate or diploma
- University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level
- Bachelor's degree(s)
- University certificate or diploma above bachelor level
- Degree in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine or optometry
- Master's degree(s)
- Earned doctorate

Highest grade of elementary or secondary

Refers to the highest grade elementary or secondary school attended according to the province where the education was obtained, or according to the province of residence in the event this education was received outside of Canada.

This is a direct variable, collected on a 20% sample basis. Its values are:

- No schooling or kindergarten only
- Grade one
- Grade two
- Grade three
- Grade four
- Grade five
- Grade six
- Grade seven
- Grade eight
- Grade nine
- Grade ten
- Grade eleven
- Grade twelve
- Grade thirteen (or more)

Highest level of schooling

Refers to the highest grade or year of elementary or secondary school attended, or the highest year of university or other non-university completed. University education is considered to be above other non-university education. Also, the attainment of a degree, certificate or diploma is considered to be at a higher level than years completed or attended without an educational qualification.

This variable is derived from questions on highest grade of secondary or elementary school ever attended, on years of education completed at university and on years of schooling completed at an institution other than a university, secondary or elementary school which are all collected on a 20% sample basis.

Values for this variable are:

Elementary-secondary only

No schooling or kindergarten only

Grades 1 - 4

Grades 5 - 8

Grades 9 - 10

Grades 11 - 13

Secondary (high) school graduation certificate

Trades certificate or diploma

Other non-university education only

Without other non-university or trades certificate or diploma

With trades certificate or diploma

With other non-university certificate or diploma

University

University, without university degree

Without other non-university education

Without certificate, diploma or degree

With trades certificate or diploma

With university certificate or diploma below bachelor level

With other non-university education

Without certificate, diploma or degree

With trades certificate or diploma

With other non-university certificate or diploma

With university certificate or diploma below bachelor level

University, with university degree

With bachelor or first professional degree

With university certificate above bachelor level

With master's degree

With earned doctorate

Major field of study

Refers to the major field of study of the highest degree, certificate or diploma (excluding secondary or high school graduation certificates).

This is a direct variable, collected on a 20% sample basis. The complete classification of values for this variable is reproduced in Appendix A, on pages 87-102. Note that the final list of categories cannot be established until the results have been analyzed.

Note: This is a new variable for the 1986 Census.

Trades and other non-university certificates

Refers to the possession of either a trades certificate or diploma, or other non-university certificate or diploma, or both, regardless of whether other educational qualifications are held or not.

This variable is derived from the question on degrees, certificates or diploma ever obtained which is collected on a 20% sample basis. Its values are:

- Neither trades nor other non-university certificate
- Trades certificates, without secondary certificate
- Other non-university certificate, without secondary certificate
- Both trades and other non-university certificates, without secondary certificates
- Trades certificate, with secondary certificate
- Other non-university certificate, with secondary certificate
- Both trades and other non-university certificates, with secondary certificate

University certificate or diploma above bachelor level

Refers to the possession of a university certificate or diploma above the bachelor level, regardless of whether other educational qualifications are held or not. Normally, this type of certificate is obtained following a first degree in the same field of study, or following a master's or first professional degree.

This variable is derived from the question on degrees, certificates or diplomas ever obtained which is collected on a 20% sample basis. Its values are:

- No certificate or diploma above bachelor level
- Certificate or diploma above bachelor level

Years of other non-university education

Refers to the total number of completed years (or less than one year of completed courses) of training at non-degree-granting educational institutions other than at the elementary-secondary level.

This is a direct variable, collected on a 20% sample basis. Its values are:

- None
- Less than one year (of completed courses)
- One year
- Two years
- Three years
- Four years or more

Years of university

Refers to the total number of completed years (or less than one year of completed courses) of education at degree-granting educational institutions which confer a degree, certificate or diploma upon successful completion of a programme of studies.

This is a direct variable, collected on a 20% sample basis. Its values are:

- None
- Less than one year (of completed courses)
- One year
- Two years
- Three years
- Four years
- Five years
- Six years
- Seven years
- Eight years
- Nine years
- Ten years
- Eleven to fifteen years

2.7 Income Variables (1985 Income)

Benefits from Canada/Quebec Pension Plan

Refers to benefits received under the Canada or Quebec Pension Plan, e.g. retirement pensions, survivors' benefits, disability pensions. Does not include retirement pensions of civil servants, R.C.M.P. and military personnel and lump-sum death benefits.

In 1981, this variable was combined with "Old Age Security Pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement". For 1986, information on Old Age Security Pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement is collected in a separate question. (For a description of this variable, see page 37.

This is a direct variable, collected on a 20% sample basis. Its values are positive dollar amounts (or zero).

Benefits from Unemployment Insurance

Refers to total unemployment insurance benefits, before income tax deductions, received in 1985.

This is a direct variable, collected on a 20% sample basis. Its values are positive dollar amounts (or zero).

Dividends and interest on bonds, deposits and savings certificates and other investment income

Refers to interest from deposits in banks, trust companies, co-operatives, credit unions, caisses populaires, etc., as well as interest on savings certificates, bonds and debentures and all dividends from both Canadian and foreign stocks. Also included is other investment income such as net rents from real estate (including farm land), mortgage and loan interest received, regular income from an estate or trust fund, interest from insurance policies as well as any investment income received from abroad.

This is a direct variable, collected on a 20% sample basis. Its values are positive or negative dollar amounts (or zero).

Employment income

Refers to total income received by persons 15 years of age and over during 1985 as wages and salaries, net income from non-farm self-employment and/or net farm income.

This variable is derived from questions on total wages and salaries, net non-farm self-employment income and net farm self-employment income which are collected on a 20% sample basis. Its values are positive or negative dollar amounts (or zero).

Family allowances

Refers to allowances paid during 1985 by the federal and provincial governments in respect of dependent children under 18 years of age.

No information is collected from respondents on family allowances. Instead, these were calculated and assigned, where applicable, to one of the parents in the census family, on the basis of information on children in the family and the rates prevalent in the various provinces in 1985.

Values for this variable are positive dollar amounts (or zero).

Federal child tax credits

Refers to the benefit payable as the child tax credit by the federal government in respect of dependent children under 18 years of age.

No information was collected from the respondents on the Federal child tax credit. Instead, these were calculated and assigned, where applicable, to one of the parents in each census family.

Values for this variable are positive dollar amounts (or zero).

Net farm self-employment income

Refers to net income (gross receipts from farm sales minus depreciation and cost of operation) received during 1985 from the operation of a farm, either on own account or in partnership. In the case of partnerships, only the respondent's share of income was to be reported. Also included are advance, supplementary or assistance payments to farmers by federal or provincial governments.

This is a direct variable, collected on a 20% sample basis. Its values are positive or negative dollar amounts (or zero).

Net non-farm self-employment income

Refers to net income (gross receipts minus expenses of operation such as wages, rents, depreciation, etc.) received during 1985 from the respondent's non-farm unincorporated business or professional practice. In the case of a partnership, only the respondent's share was to be included.

This is a direct variable, collected on a 20% sample basis. Its values are positive or negative dollar amounts (or zero).

Old Age Security Pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement

Refers to Old Age Security pensions and Guaranteed Income Supplements to persons 65 years and over, and Spouse's Allowances to 60 to 64 year-old spouses of Old Age Security recipients from the federal government only. Also included are allowances to 60 to 64 year-old widows/widowers whose spouse was an Old Age Security recipient. Does not include provincial income supplements and retirement pensions.

In 1981, this variable was combined with "Benefits from Canada/Quebec Pension Plan". For 1986, information on benefits from Canada or Quebec Pension Plan is collected in a separate question. For a description of this variable, see page 34.

This is a direct variable, collected on a 20% sample basis. Its values are positive dollar amounts (or zero).

Other income from government sources

Refers to all transfer payments, other than Family Allowances, Federal Child Tax Credits, Old Age Security Pensions and Guaranteed Income Supplements, Canada/Quebec Pension Plan benefits and Unemployment Insurance benefits, received from federal, provincial or municipal programs by persons in need such as: mothers with dependent children, persons temporarily or permanently unable

to work, elderly individuals, the blind and the disabled. Included are provincial income supplement payments to seniors to supplement Old Age Security and Guaranteed Income Supplement and provincial payments to seniors to help offset accommodation costs. Also included are other transfer payments such as for training under the National Training Program (NTP), veterans' pensions, war veterans' allowance, pensions to widows and dependants of veterans, workers' compensation, etc. Additionally, provincial tax credits and allowances claimed on the income tax return are included.

This is a direct variable, collected on a 20% sample basis. Its values are positive dollar amounts (or zero).

Other money income

Refers to regular cash income received during 1985 and not reported in any of the other nine sources listed on the questionnaire, e.g. alimony, child support, periodic support from other persons not in the household, net income from roomers and boarders, income from abroad (except dividends and interest), non-refundable scholarships and bursaries, severance pay, royalties, strike pay, etc.

In 1981, this variable was combined with "Retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities". For 1986, information on retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities is collected in a separate question. For a description of this variable, see below.

This is a direct variable collected on a 20% sample basis. Its values are positive dollar amounts (or zero).

Retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities

Refers to all regular income received as the result of having been a member of a pension plan of one or more employers. It includes payments received from all annuities, including payments from a matured registered retirement savings plan (RRSP) in the form of a life annuity, a fixed term annuity, a registered retirement income fund or an income-averaging annuity contract; pensions paid to widows or other relatives of deceased pensioners; pensions of retired civil

servants, Armed Forces personnel and RCMP officers; annuity payments received from Canadian Government Annuities Fund, an insurance company, etc. Does not include lump-sum death benefits, lump-sum benefits or withdrawals from a pension plan or RRSP or refunds of overcontributions.

In 1981, this variable was combined with "Other money income". For 1986, information on other money income is collected in a separate question. For a description of this variable, see page 38.

This is a direct variable, collected on a 20% sample basis. Its values are positive dollar amounts (or zero).

Total income

Refers to the total money income received during calendar year 1985 by persons 15 years of age and over.

This is a derived variable. Although the respondents were asked a direct question on their total income excluding family allowances and the Federal child tax credit, this is replaced by a derived total income which includes an assigned amount for family allowances and the Federal child tax credit. Thus, total income is the sum of incomes from the following sources:

- Total wages and salaries
- Net non-farm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Family allowances
- Federal child tax credits
- Old age security pension and guaranteed income supplement
- Benefits from Canada or Quebec Pension Plan
- Benefits from unemployment insurance
- Other income from government sources
- Dividends and interest on bonds, deposits and savings certificates and other investment income
- Retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities
- Other money income

In 1986, the Federal child tax credit is included in total income; in 1981 it was excluded. With this exception, the income concept and coverage for the 1981 and 1986 censuses are comparable. However, as noted earlier, two of the 1981

Census questions (Old Age Security Pension, Guaranteed Income Supplement and Benefits from Canada/Quebec Pension Plan and Retirement Pensions, Superannuation and Annuities and Other Money Income) were split into four questions in 1986.

This variable is collected on a 20% sample basis. Its values are positive or negative dollar amounts (or zero).

Wages and salaries

Refers to gross wages and salaries from all jobs before deductions for such items as income tax, pensions, unemployment insurance, hospital insurance, etc. Included in this source are military pay and allowances, tips, commissions, cash bonuses, as well as all types of casual earnings in 1985.

This is a direct variable, collected on a 20% sample basis. Its values are positive dollar amounts (or zero).

2.8 Labour force characteristics

Class of worker (derived)

Refers to the classification of employment of persons 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents, according to whether a person mainly worked for someone else for wages, salaries, commissions or payment in kind, or worked without pay for a relative who is a member of the same household in a "family farm or business", or mainly worked for himself or herself with or without paid help, in the job reported. The job reported was the job in the week prior to enumeration if employed, or the job of longest duration since January 1, 1985 if not employed during the reference week. Persons with two or more jobs in the reference week were to give the information for the job at which they worked the most hours.

This derived variable differs from the direct Class of worker variable only in that self-employed persons whose farms or businesses are incorporated are considered as paid workers.

This variable is derived from information collected on a 20% sample basis. Its values are:

- Paid workers
- Unpaid family workers
- Self-employed without paid help (alone or in partnership)
- Self-employed with paid help (alone or in partnership)
- Not applicable

For more information, see "Class of worker (direct)" below, or "Incorporation status" on page 42.

Class of worker (direct)

Refer to "Class of worker (derived)" for the definition of this variable.

The direct variable differs from the derived "Class of worker" variable only in that self-employed persons whose farms or businesses are incorporated are considered as self-employed rather than as paid workers.

This is a direct variable, collected on a 20% sample basis. Its values are:

- Paid workers (i.e. working for wages, salary, tips or commission)
- Unpaid family workers (i.e. working without pay for spouse or another relative in a family farm or business)
- Self-employed without paid help (alone or in partnership)
- Self-employed with paid help (alone or in partnership)

For more information, see also "Incorporation status".

Full-time or part-time weeks worked in 1985

Refers to persons 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents, who worked in 1985, who were asked to report whether the weeks they worked in 1985 were full weeks of work or weeks in which they worked only part of the week. Persons with a part-time job for part of the year and a full-time job for another part of the year were to report the information for the job at which they worked the most weeks.

This is a direct variable, collected on a 20% sample basis. Its values are:

- Full-time
- Part-time

Hours worked in reference week

Refers to the actual number of hours that persons 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents, worked in the week prior to enumeration. It includes hours worked for wages, salary, tips or commission, hours worked in their own business, farm or professional practice, or hours worked without pay in a family business or farm owned or operated by a relative living in the same household. "Work" excludes housework or other maintenance or repairs around the home and volunteer work.

This is a direct variable, collected on a 20% sample basis. Its values are:

1 to 124

None

See also "Labour force activity" for further information.

Incorporation status

Refers to the legal status of a business or farm. It is directed at persons who were mainly self-employed, either with or without paid help in the job reported, i.e. their job in the week prior to enumeration or that of longest duration since January 1, 1985.

This is a direct variable, collected on a 20% sample basis. Its values are:

Incorporated

Unincorporated

Not applicable

Industry (based on the 1980 classification)

Refers to the general nature of the business carried out in the establishment where the person (Population 15 years and over, excluding residents of institutions) worked, as indicated by the reporting of the name of the person's employer (or the person's own business name if self-employed) and the kind of business, industry or service engaged in by this establishment. If not employed in the week prior to enumeration, the information was to relate to the person's job of longest duration since January 1, 1985. Persons with two or more jobs were to report the information for the job at which they worked the most hours.

This variable is derived from information collected on a 20% sample basis. The 1986 Census data on Industry will be coded based on the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification, Catalogue No. 12-501, using the 3-digit level codes. However, it is possible that some 3-digit codes will be combined at the 2-digit level.

Industry (based on the 1970 classification)

For the definition of Industry refer to "Industry (based on the 1980 classification)".

The 1986 Census data on Industry will be made directly comparable to those of 1981 and 1971 during the coding operation by using a series of special codes and computer manipulations. Therefore, Industry will be shown on the 1986 Census database according to the 1980 and the 1970 classifications.

This variable is derived from information collected on a 20% sample basis. Its values are coded to enable manipulations to provide the 3-digit code according to the 1970 Standard Industrial Classification Manual, Catalogue No. 12-501.

Labour force activity

Refers to the labour market activity of the population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents, who, in the week prior to enumeration (June 3, 1986) were Employed or Unemployed. The remainder of the working age population are classified as Not in labour force. The two components of the labour force are defined as below:

The Employed includes those persons who, during the week prior to enumeration:

- (a) did any work at all excluding housework or other maintenance or repairs around the home and volunteer work; or
- (b) were absent from their job or business because of own temporary illness or disability, vacation, labour dispute at their place of work, or were absent for other reasons.

The Unemployed includes those persons who, during the week prior to enumeration:

- (a) were without work, had actively looked for work in the past four weeks and were available for work; or
- (b) had been on lay-off and expected to return to their job; or
- (c) had definite arrangements to start a new job in four weeks or less.

This is a variable derived from questions collected on a 20% sample basis, including: hours worked last week, temporary lay-off or absence from job or business, arrangements to start a new job in the four weeks following Census, looked for work in four weeks preceding Census day, reasons unable to start work and when last worked.

Responses to the above questions are manipulated based on a priority system to create a new variable which identifies labour force activity. Questions on occupation and when last worked are used to add precision to the final labour force activity variable.

The values for the labour force activity variable are:

- Employed - Worked in reference week - Armed Forces
- Employed - Worked in reference week - Civilian
- Employed - Absent from job or business in reference week - Armed Forces
- Employed - Absent from job or business in reference week - Civilian
- Unemployed - On temporary lay-off - Did not look
- Unemployed - On temporary lay-off - Looked full-time
- Unemployed - On temporary lay-off - Looked part-time
- Unemployed - New job to start - Experienced - Did not look
- Unemployed - New job to start - Experienced - Looked full-time
- Unemployed - New job to start - Experienced - Looked part-time
- Unemployed - New job to start - Inexperienced - Did not look
- Unemployed - New job to start - Inexperienced - Looked full-time
- Unemployed - New job to start - Inexperienced - Looked part-time
- Unemployed - Looked full-time - Experienced
- Unemployed - Looked part-time - Experienced
- Unemployed - Looked full-time - Inexperienced
- Unemployed - Looked part-time - Inexperienced
- Not in labour force - Last worked in 1986
- Not in labour force - Last worked in 1985
- Not in labour force - Last worked prior to 1985
- Not in labour force - Never worked

Figure 8 on page 46, illustrates the components of population and labour force activity.

Note that the reference periods for a number of economic variables can vary according to a person's labour force activity. These differences are illustrated in Appendix B, on pages 103 to 107.

Labour force - Experienced

The experienced labour force is derived by deleting from the labour force, those unemployed persons 15 years of age and over who have never worked or who have worked only prior to January 1, 1985.

Labour force - Inexperienced

The inexperienced labour force consists of unemployed persons 15 years of age and over with a new job to start within four weeks or those looking for work, who have never worked or worked prior to January 1, 1985.

Looked for work in past four weeks (full- or part-time)*

Refers to whether a person 15 years of age or over (excluding institutional residents) who did not work in the week prior to enumeration actively looked for work in the four weeks prior to Census Day, either full- or part-time work (less than 30 hours a week). "Actively looked" means by such job search methods as contacting a Canada Employment Centre, checking with employers, or placing or answering newspaper ads.

This is a direct variable, collected on a 20% sample basis. Its values are:

- No
- Yes, looked for full-time work
- Yes, looked for part-time work (less than 30 hours per week)

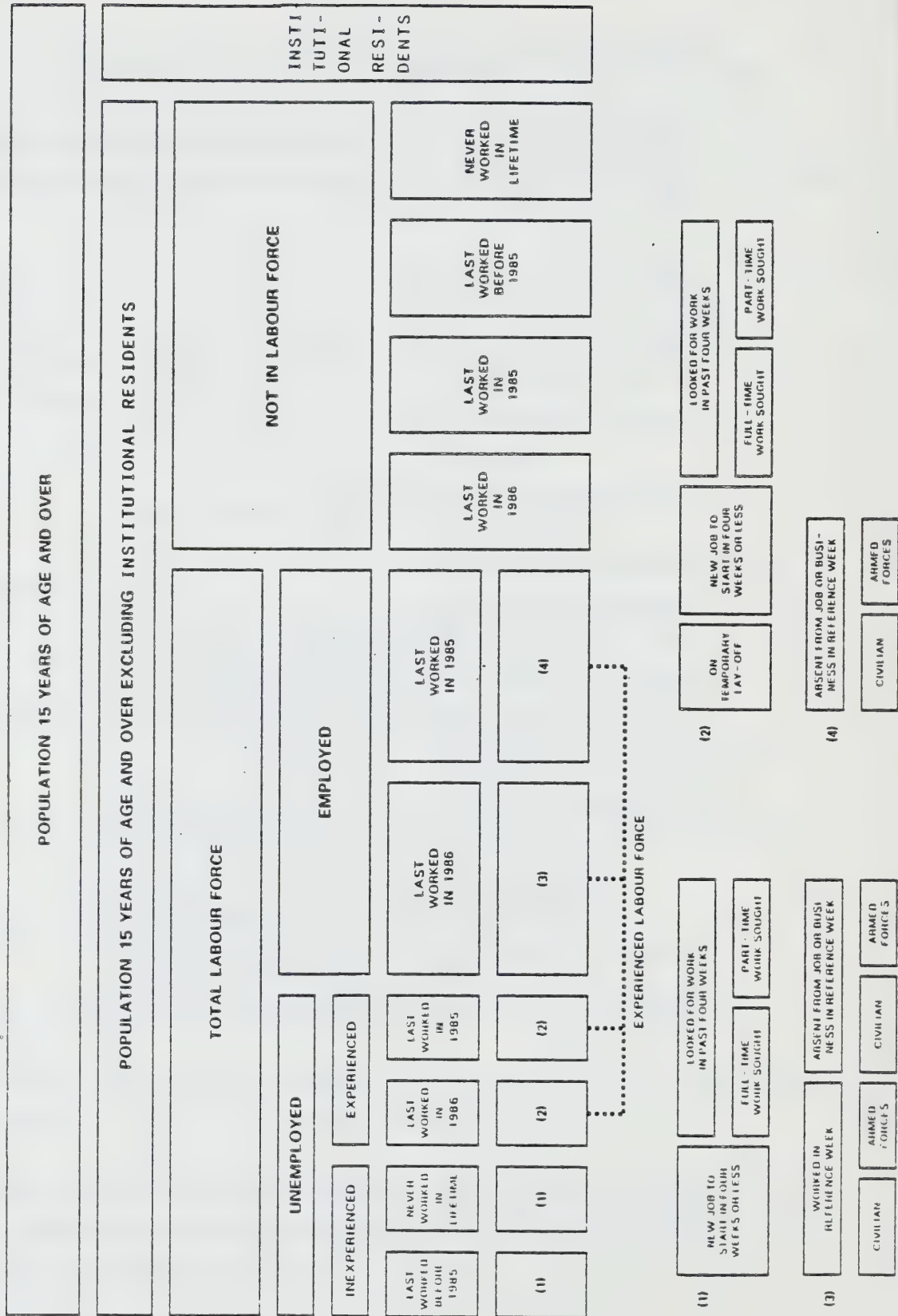
For more information, see also "Labour force activity".

* These data are restricted and available only after consultation with subject-matter officers.

New job to start in four weeks or less *

Refers to whether a person 15 years of age or over, excluding institutional residents, who did not work in the week prior to enumeration, had definite arrangements to start a new job within the next four weeks.

Figure 8. Population and labour force activity components, 1986 Census of Canada



This is a direct variable, collected on a 20% sample basis. Its values are:

Yes, had definite arrangements to start a new job within the next four weeks

No, did not have definite arrangements to start a new job within the next four weeks

For more information, see also "Labour force activity".

* These data are restricted and available only after consultation with Subject Matter officers.

Occupation (based on the 1980 classification)

Refers to the kind of work persons 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents, were doing during the reference week, as determined by their reporting of their kind of work and the description of the most important duties in their job. If the person did not have a job during the week prior to enumeration, the data relate to the job of longest duration since January 1, 1985. Persons with two or more jobs were to report the information for the job at which they worked the most hours.

This is a direct variable, collected on a 20% sample basis. Its values correspond to the 4-digit code from the 1980 Standard Occupational Classification, Catalogue No. 12-565E. The SOC is a systematic and comprehensive arrangement of occupational titles containing the classification structure and definitions for the Major, Minor and Unit occupation groups to a four-digit level.

Occupation (based on the 1971 classification)

For the definition of occupation refer to "Occupation (based on the 1980 classification)".

The 1986 occupation data will be made directly comparable to that of 1971 and 1981 during the coding operation by using a series of special codes and computer manipulations. Therefore, occupation will be shown on the 1986 Census database according to both the 1980 and 1971 classification bases.

This variable is derived from information collected on a 20% sample basis. Its values are coded to enable manipulation to provide the 4-digit code according to the 1971 Occupational Classification Manual, Catalogue No. 12-536.

On temporary lay-off or absent from (their) job or business (during reference week) *

Refers to whether persons 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents, who did not work in the week prior to enumeration were, during that week, on temporary lay-off from a job to which they expected to return; or were absent from their job or business during that week because of illness, vacation, a strike or lock-out at their place of work, or other reasons such as: maternity leave, bad weather, fire, personal or family responsibilities, etc., including absence on training courses if receiving wages or salary; or that neither of these situations applied.

This is a direct variable, collected on a 20% sample basis. Its values are:

- No
- Yes, on temporary lay-off
- Yes, on vacation, ill, on strike or lock-out, or absent for other reasons

See also "Labour force activity", for more information.

* These data are restricted and available only after consultation with Subject Matter officers.

Participation rate

Refers to the percentage the total labour force (in reference week) forms of the total population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents, in an area, group or category.

This variable is derived from information collected on a 20% sample basis.

Reasons unable to start work (in reference week)*

Refers to whether those persons 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents, who did not have a job in the week prior to enumeration and who have actively looked for work in the four weeks prior to enumeration, could have started work in that week and, if not, the reasons why.

This is a direct variable, collected on a 20% sample basis. Its values are:

- Yes, could have started work
- No, already had a job
- No, temporary illness or disability
- No, personal or family responsibilities
- No, going to school
- No, other reasons

* These data are restricted and available only after consultation with Subject Matter officers.

Unemployment rate

Refers to the percentage the unemployed labour force forms of the total labour force (in reference week) in an area, group or category.

This variable is derived from information collected on a 20% sample basis.

Weeks worked in 1985

Refers to the number of weeks in 1985 during which the population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents, worked even if for only a few hours. It includes weeks of vacation or sick leave with pay or paid absence on training courses. "Work" excludes housework or other maintenance or repairs around the person's home and volunteer work.

This is a direct variable, collected on a 20% sample basis. Its values are:

- 1 - 52
- None

When last worked

Refers to the year or period in which a person 15 years of age or over, excluding institutional residents, last worked at all, even for a few days. "Work" excludes housework or other maintenance or repairs around the home and volunteer work.

This is a direct variable, collected on a 20% sample basis. Its values are:

- In 1986
- In 1985
- Before 1985
- Never worked in lifetime

Work activity in 1985

Derived from the number of weeks which a person 15 years of age or over, excluding institutional residents, worked in 1985 and whether these weeks worked were full-time or part-time.

This variable is derived from information collected on a 20% sample basis. Its values are:

- Did not work in 1985, worked before 1985 or never worked
- Did not work in 1985, worked in 1986
- Worked 1 - 13 weeks full-time
 - 1 - 13 weeks part-time
- 14 - 26 weeks full-time
 - 14 - 26 weeks part-time
- 27 - 39 weeks full-time
 - 27 - 39 weeks part-time
- 40 - 48 weeks full-time
 - 40 - 48 weeks part-time
- 49 - 52 weeks full-time*
- 49 - 52 weeks part-time

* For census purposes, 49-52 weeks, full-time hours in a week is considered full-year, full-time.

3.0 FAMILIES UNIVERSE

3.1 Introduction

This universe includes variables related to the characteristics of census families and economic families.

A census family consists of a husband and wife, or common-law partners (with or without children who have never married, regardless of age), or a lone parent of any marital status, with one or more children who have never married, regardless of age, living in the same dwelling.

An economic family consists of any group of two or more persons who live in the same dwelling and are related to each other by blood, marriage, common-law, or adoption. The concept of Economic Family may refer to a larger group of persons than does the Census Family concept.

See Figure 9, "Economic and census family membership and family status", on the following page.

Figure 10 shows, graphically, the sub-universes for which families variables are collected.

Figure 9. Economic and census family membership and family status

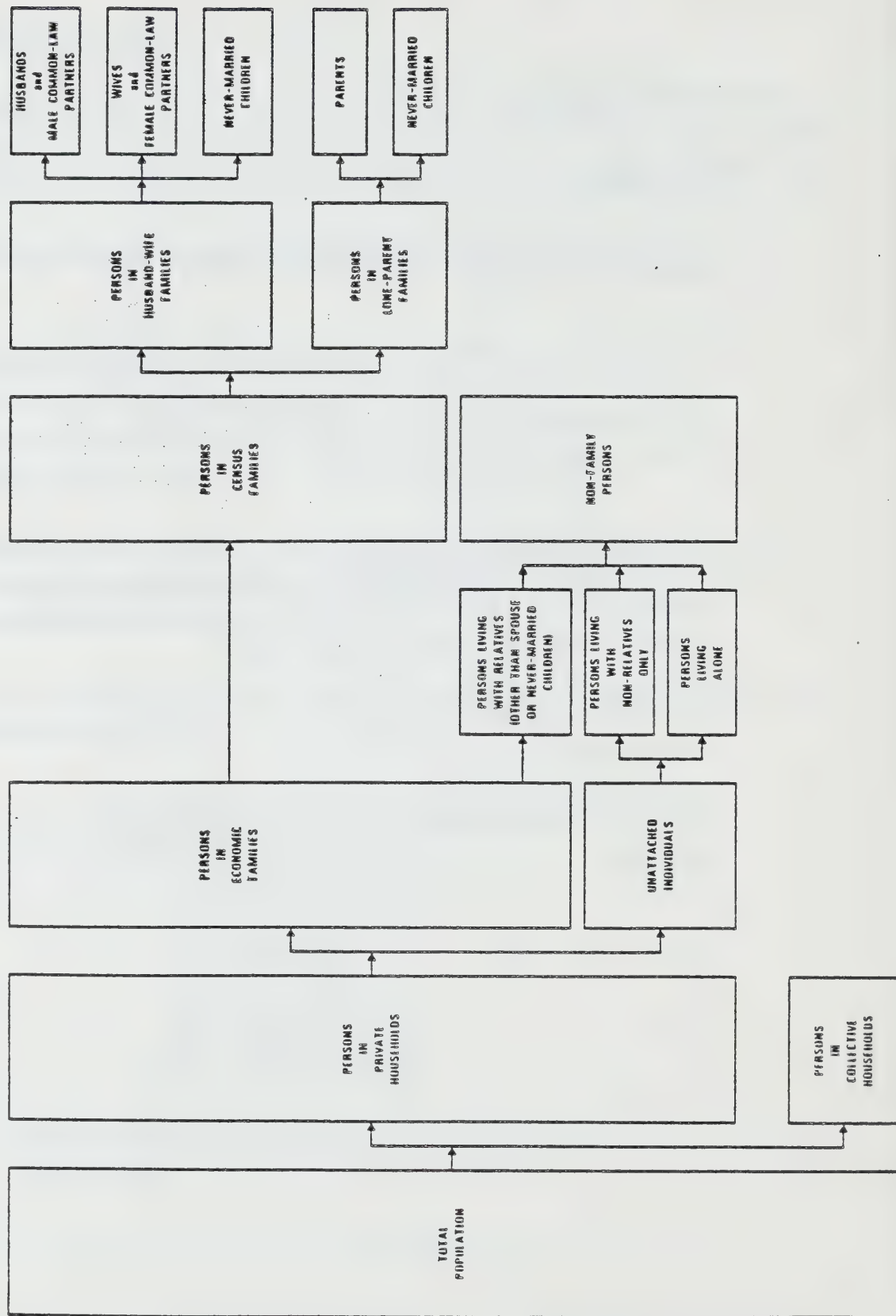
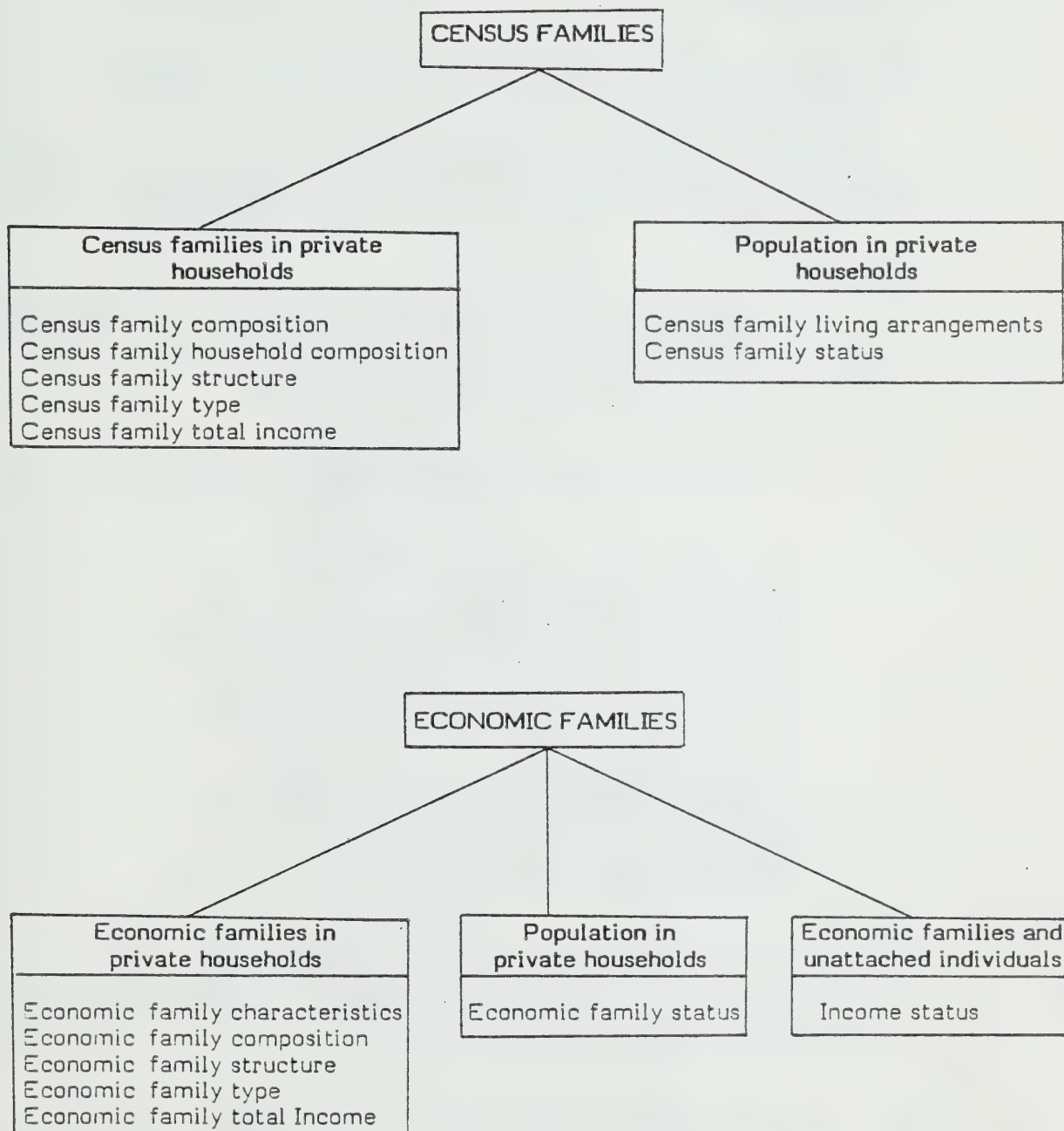


Figure 10. Census and economic families universes and sub-universes



3.2 Census families

Aboriginal census family status

Aboriginal census families are defined as those in which the husband and/or the wife (in a husband-wife family) or the lone parent (in a lone-parent family) is an Aboriginal person.

The aboriginal census family status refers to the classification of the population in terms of whether they are members of an aboriginal census family or non census family persons.

This variable is derived from information collected on a 100% basis. Its values are:

- Total census family persons
 - Member of an Inuit census family
 - Member of a status or registered Indian census family
 - Member of a non-status Indian census family
 - Member of a Métis census family
 - Member of a non-aboriginal census family
- Total non-family persons
 - Inuit non-family person
 - Status or registered Indian non-family person
 - Non-status Indian non-family person
 - Métis non-family person
 - Non aboriginal non-family person
 - Not applicable*

*As census family characteristics are only identified for persons in private and hutterite collective households, this category refers to all persons in non-hutterite collective households.

Note: This is derived from a new variable in 1986.

Census family composition

Refers to the classification of census families in terms of the "Number of children at home" and/or "Age groups of children at home" values.

This variable is derived from information collected on 100% basis and does not reside on the database. In published form, its values are:

Families by number of children at home

Total families

Total families with no children at home

Total families with children at home

1 child at home

2 children at home

3 children at home

4 children at home

5 children at home

6 children at home

7 children at home

8 or more children at home

Families by age groups of children at home

Total families

Total families with children at home

Total families with

- all children at home 18 years and over

- at least one child 18 years or over and at least one child 17 years or under at home

- all children at home 17 years and under

Under 6 years

6-14 years

15-17 years

Under 6 and 6-14 years

Under 6 and 15-17 years

6-14 and 15-17 years

Under 6, 6-14 and 15-17 years

Census family household composition

Refers to the classification of census families in terms of presence and number of "additional persons" in the household.

This variable is derived from information collected on a 100% basis and does not reside on the database.

Census family living arrangements

Refers to the classification of persons in terms of whether they are members of a family household or a non-family household, and their census family status.

This variable is derived from information collected on a 100% basis and does not reside on the database. In published form, its values are:

- Total persons in private households
 - Total persons in family households
 - Husbands, wives or lone parents
 - Children in husband-wife families
 - Children in lone-parent families
 - Non-family persons
 - Living with relatives
 - Living with non-relatives only
- Total persons in non-family households
 - Living with relatives
 - Living with one or more non-relatives only
 - Living alone

Census family status

Refers to the classification of the population into census family persons and non-census family persons.

This variable is derived from information collected on a 100% basis. Its values are:

- Husband
- Wife
- Lone parent
- Child
- Non-family person

Census family structure

Refers to the classification of census families into husband-wife families (with or without children present) and lone-parent families by sex of parent.

This variable is derived from information collected on a 100% basis and does not reside on the database. In published form, its values are:

- Husband-wife families
 - With children present
 - Without children present
- Lone-parent families
 - Male lone-parent families
 - Female lone-parent families

Census family type

Refers to the classification of census families in terms of whether or not they maintain their own household.

This variable is derived from information collected on a 100% basis and does not reside on the database. Its values are:

- Primary census family, or the census family in which a person responsible for household payments is a member
- Secondary census family, or any census family in which a person responsible for household payments is not a member

Census family total income

Refers to the sum of the total incomes of all members of a census family.

This variable is derived from information collected on a 20% sample basis. Its values are positive or negative dollar amounts (or zero).

3.3 Economic families

Economic family characteristics

Refers to the classification of economic families on the basis of marital status and interrelationships of family members.

This variable is derived from information collected on a 100% basis and does not reside on the database. Its values are:

Husband-wife families

- Married couples only

- Married couples with never-married children only

- Married couples with other relatives only;

 - i.e., married couples with other relatives but no children (regardless of marital status) of their own present

- All other husband-wife families; i.e., those which consist of married couples, married children and their families with or without never-married children, or other relatives.

Non-husband-wife families

- Male reference person with never-married children only

- Female reference person with never-married children only

- All other non-husband-wife families

Economic family composition

Refers to the classification of economic families on the basis of presence of children.

This variable is derived from information collected on a 100% basis and does not reside on the database. Its values are:

Husband-wife families

- Married couples only

- Married couples with children under 16

- Other married couples

Non-husband-wife families

- Male reference person

 - With children under 16

 - With no children under 16

- Female reference person

 - With children under 16

 - With no children under 16

Economic family status

Refers to the classification of population in terms of whether or not they are members of an economic family.

This variable is derived from information collected on a 100% basis. Its values are:

- Economic family persons
 - Spouses in husband-wife families
 - Reference person in non-husband-wife families
 - Children under 15 years
 - Married children (of reference person) 15 years and over
 - Other children (of reference person) 15 years and over
 - Other relatives (of reference person) 15 years and over
- Unattached individuals

Economic family structure

Refers to the classification of economic families (EF) into husband-wife economic families and other economic families.

This variable is derived from information collected on a 100% basis and does not reside on the database. Its values are:

- Husband-wife economic families
 - Husband is EF reference person
 - Wife is EF reference person
- Non-husband-wife economic families
 - Male lone parent is EF reference person
 - Female lone parent is EF reference person
 - Non-census-family person is EF reference person

Economic family type

Refers to classification of economic families in terms of whether or not they maintain their own household.

This variable is derived from information collected on a 100% basis and does not reside on the database. Its values are:

Primary economic family, or the economic family in which a person responsible for household payments is a member

Secondary economic family, or any economic family in which a person responsible for household payments is not a member

Economic family total income

Refers to the sum of the total incomes of all members of an economic family.

This variable is derived from information collected on a 20% sample basis. Its values are positive or negative dollar amounts (or zero).

Income status

Refers to the position of an economic family or unattached individual in relation to low income cut-offs which are determined separately for families of different sizes and living in areas of different degrees of urbanization.

This variable is derived from information collected on a 20% sample basis. Its values indicate:

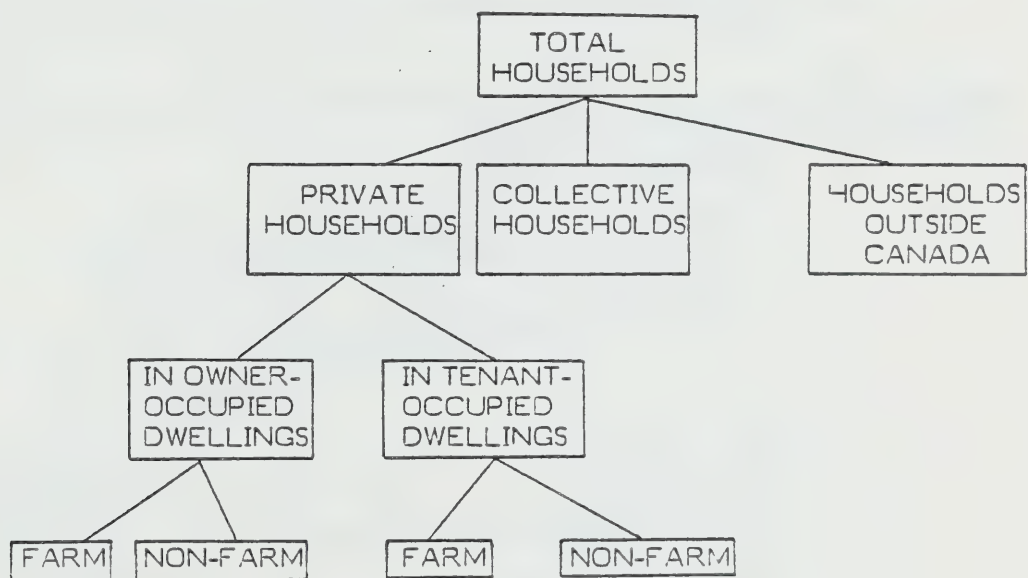
- 1) The total income of the economic family or unattached individual in 1985 was not below the low income cut-off point for it.
- 2) The total income of the economic family or unattached individual in 1985 was below the low income cut-off point for it.
- 3) The economic family or unattached individual falls outside the conceptual framework for low income cut-offs.

4.0 HOUSEHOLD UNIVERSE

4.1 Introduction

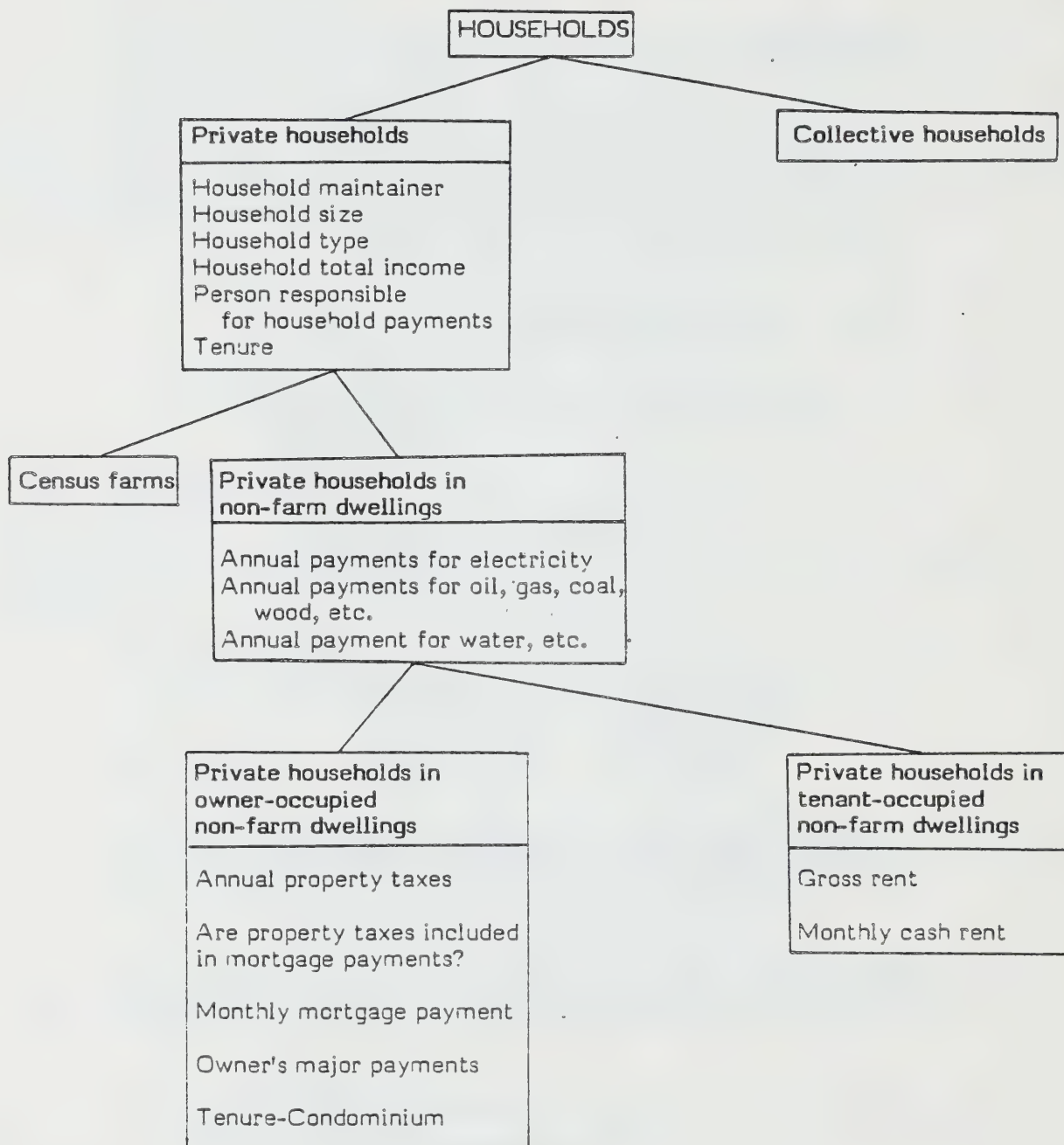
This universe includes variables related to a person or a group of persons (other than foreign residents) who occupy a dwelling. The number of private households equals the number of occupied private dwellings. The question on length of occupancy was not asked for the 1986 Census.

Figure 11. Household universe



Refer to Figure 12 for a graphic representation of the sub-universes for which variables within the households universe are available.

Figure 12. Household universe and sub-universes



4.2 Private households

Aboriginal private household type

Aboriginal private households are defined as those in which there is an aboriginal census family (see aboriginal census family status for definition), or in which more than 50 percent of the household members are Aboriginal peoples (see Aboriginal population for definition).

The aboriginal private household type refers to the classification of private households in terms of whether or not they are aboriginal households.

This variable is derived from information collected on a 100% basis. Its values are:

- Total non-aboriginal households
- Total aboriginal households
 - Inuit household
 - Status or registered Indian household
 - Non-status Indian household
 - Métis household
 - Not applicable*

*Refers to collective households.

Note: This is derived from a new variable in 1986.

Annual payment for electricity

Refers to yearly payments (last 12 months) for electricity.

This is a direct variable collected on a 20% sample basis. Its values are:

- None (or included in rent or other payments)
- Dollar value

Annual payment for oil, gas, coal, wood or other fuels

Refers to yearly payments (last 12 months) for oil, gas, coal, wood or other fuels.

This is a direct variable collected on a 20% sample basis. Its values are:

None (or included in rent or other payments)
Dollar value

Annual payment for water and other municipal services

Refers to yearly payments (last 12 months) for water and other municipal services.

This is a direct variable collected on a 20% sample basis. Its values are:

None (or included in rent or other payments)
Dollar value

Household maintainer

Refers to a person, or one of the persons, in the household who pays the rent, or the mortgage, or the taxes, or electricity, etc. for the dwelling. If such a person is not present in the household, then Person 1 is assigned as the household maintainer.

This variable is derived from information collected on 100% basis. Its values are:

Yes
No
Not applicable

Household size

Refers to the number of persons in a private household.

This variable is derived from information collected on a 100% basis and does not reside on the database. Its value is the actual number of persons.

Household type

Refers to basic division of private households into family and non-family households and is based on the presence of census families in the household.

This variable is derived from information collected on a 100% basis and does not reside on the database. In published form, its values are:

- Family households
 - One-family households
 - Primary census family households
 - Husband-wife family
 - Without children
 - Without additional persons
 - With additional persons
 - With children
 - Without additional persons
 - With additional persons
 - Lone-parent family
 - Without additional persons
 - With additional persons
 - Secondary family households
 - Husband-wife family
 - Without children
 - With children
 - Lone-parent family
 - Multiple-family households
- Non-family households
 - One person only
 - Two or more persons

Household total income

Refers to the sum of the total incomes of all members of a household.

This variable is derived from information collected on a 20% sample basis. Its values are positive or negative dollar amounts (or zero).

Person responsible for household payments

Refers to the person or one of the persons in the household who is responsible for paying the rent, or the mortgage, or the taxes, or the electricity, etc. for the dwelling.

This is a direct variable collected on a 100% basis. Its values are:

Yes
No
Not applicable

Tenure

Refers to whether some member of the household owns or rents the dwelling.

This is a direct variable collected on a 100% basis. Its values are:

Owned
Rented

4.3 Private households in owner-occupied non-farm dwellings

Annual property taxes

Refers to estimated yearly property taxes (municipal and school) and includes local improvement taxes as well, even if billed separately.

This is a direct variable collected on a 20% sample basis. Its values are:

Dollar value
None

Are property taxes included in mortgage payments?

Refers to whether property taxes (municipal and school) are included in the total regular monthly mortgage or debt payments for a dwelling.

This is a direct variable collected on a 20% sample basis. Its values are:

Yes
No

Monthly mortgage payment

Refers to total regular monthly mortgage (or debt) payments for the dwelling.

This is a direct variable collected on a 20% sample basis. Its values are:

Dollar value
None

Owner's major payments

Refers to total average monthly payments made by owner households to secure shelter, and includes payments for electricity, oil, gas, coal, wood, or other fuels, water and other municipal services, monthly mortgage payments, and property taxes (municipal and school).

This is a direct variable collected on a 20% sample basis. Its values are:

Dollar value
None

Tenure - Condominium

Refers to whether the dwelling is part of a registered condominium.

This is a direct variable collected on a 20% sample basis. Its values are:

Yes
No
Not applicable

4.4 Private households in tenant-occupied dwellings

Gross rent

Refers to total average monthly payments paid by tenant households to secure shelter and includes payments for electricity, oil, gas, coal, wood or other fuels, water and other municipal services and monthly cash rent.

This variable is derived from information collected on a 20% sample basis. Its values are:

None
Dollar value

Monthly cash rent

Refers to regular monthly cash rent paid by tenant households including parking fees paid with rent, if any.

This is a direct variable collected on a 20% sample basis. Its values are:

None
Dollar value

5.0 DWELLINGS UNIVERSE

5.1 Introduction

This universe includes variables related to the characteristics of dwellings; for census purposes, a dwelling is defined as a set of living quarters in which a person or group of persons resides or could reside. For a schematic representation of the dwellings universe, refer to Figure 13, on the following page.

Figure 14, on page 71 presents graphically the sub-universes for which variables are available within the dwellings universe.

The following 1981 Census questions were not asked in 1986:

- Condition of dwelling
- Fuel used for heating water
- Number of bathrooms in dwelling

Also, the question on structural type of the dwelling will not be answered by respondents in 1986, as it was in 1981. Rather, structural type will be coded by Census enumerators. See "Structural type" for more information.

In the 1981 Census, there was a considerable overcount of private unoccupied dwellings, in part resulting from the enumeration of vacant seasonal dwellings that were, in fact, not suitable for year-round occupancy. A number of measures have been taken to correct this problem in 1986.

Figure 13. The dwellings universe in the 1986 Census

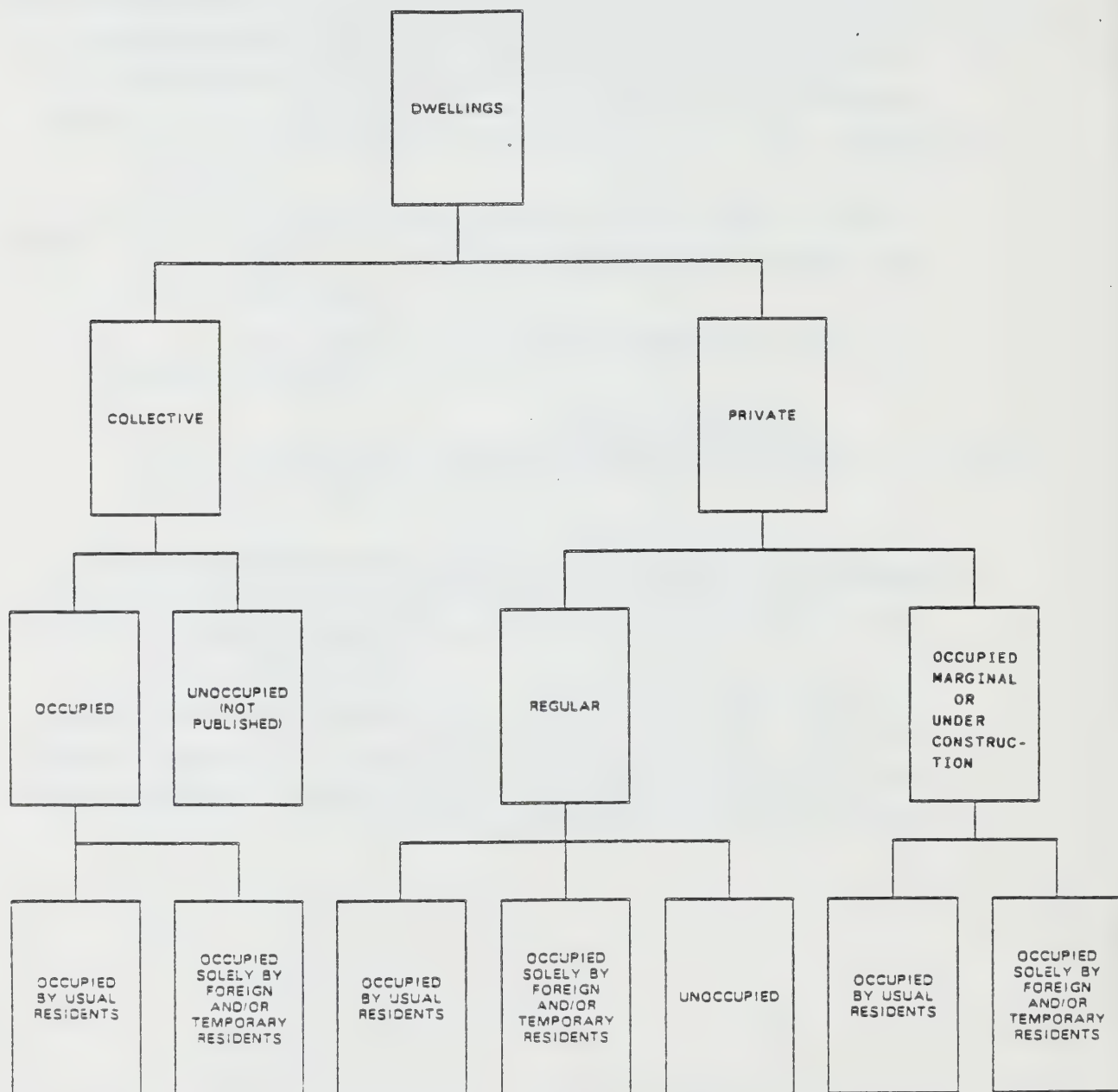
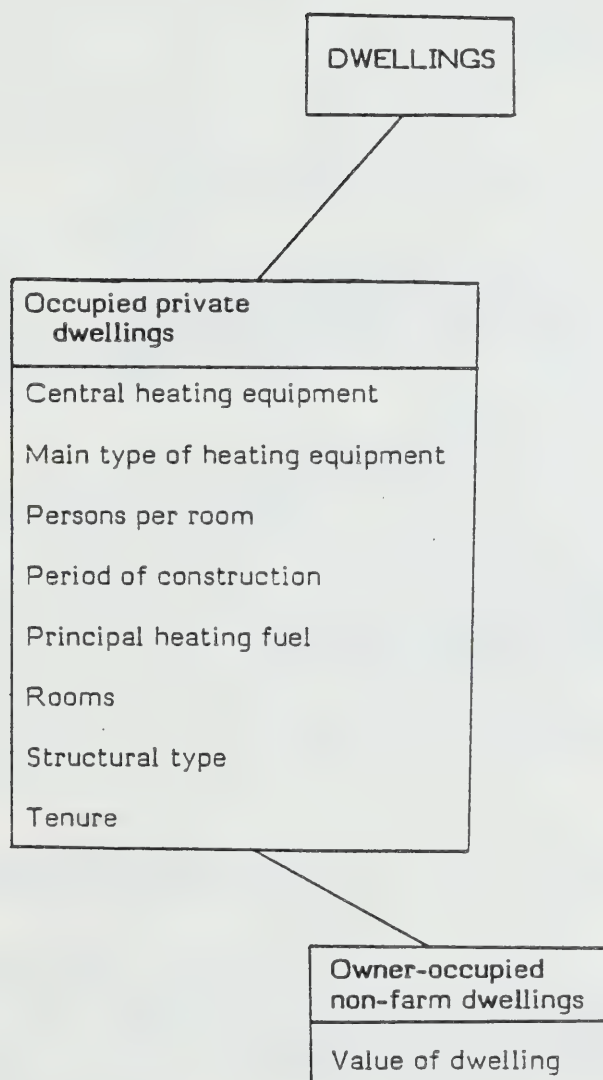


Figure 14. Dwellings universe and sub-universes



5.2 Collective dwellings

The census classifies dwellings into Private dwellings and Collective dwellings. Collective dwellings are defined as dwellings of a commercial, institutional or communal nature.

Collective dwelling types

Only data for occupied collective dwellings are published and limited information is available. For 1986, collective dwelling types are:

- Hotels, motels and tourist homes
- Lodging - and rooming-houses
- School residences and residences for training centres
- YM/YWCAs, missions, hostels, campgrounds and parks
- Work camps
- Religious institutions
- Orphanages and children's homes
- Special care homes and institutions for the elderly and chronically ill
- Hospitals
- Psychiatric institutions
- Treatment centres and institutions for the physically handicapped
- Hutterite colonies
- Correctional and penal institutions
- Young offenders' facilities
- Jails
- Military camps
- Merchant vessels over 1,000 tons, coast guard vessels, and oil rigs at sea
- Canadian armed forces vessels at sea or in port

A number of changes were made for the 1986 Census in the terminology used to identify collective dwelling types. These are:

- "School residences, residences for training courses, etc." was changed to "School residences and residences for training centres".
- "General hospital" was changed to "Hospital".
- "Juvenile delinquent homes" was changed to "Young offenders' facilities".
- "Psychiatric hospital" was changed to "Psychiatric institutions".
- "Merchant and coast guard vessels" was changed to "Merchant vessels over 1000 tons, coast guard vessels and oil rigs at sea" and,
- "Naval vessels" became "Canadian Armed Forces vessels at sea or in port".

Dwelling variables, such as "Main type of heating equipment" or "Value of dwelling" etc. (see Occupied private dwellings), have a "not applicable" value for collective dwellings.

Institutional collective dwellings

Refers to collective dwellings in which care or custody is provided; these dwellings may be occupied by institutional residents (referred to as inmates in 1981) for whom only basic demographic data are collected.

Institutional collective dwellings include:

- Orphanages and children's homes
- Special care homes and institutions for the elderly and chronically ill
- Hospitals
- Psychiatric institutions
- Treatment centres and institutions for the physically handicapped
- Correctional and penal institutions
- Young offenders' facilities
- Jails

5.3 Unoccupied private dwellings

An unoccupied private dwelling is a private dwelling which is suitable for year-round or permanent occupancy, but in which no person or group of persons (no usual, temporary or foreign residents) is determined to have been residing on Census Day.

5.4 Occupied private dwellings

Central heating equipment

Refers to whether or not a dwelling has a central heating system.

This variable is derived from "Main type of heating equipment" which is collected on a 20% sample basis. The categories have been expanded since 1981; the values are:

With central heating

Steam or hot water furnace or boiler

Forced hot air furnace

With heat pump

Without heat pump and using one type of fuel/energy only

Without heat pump and using more than one type of fuel/energy for heating

Installed electric heating system

Without central heating

Other electric heating system (plug-in)

Heating stove, cooking stove, space heater

Other (fireplace, etc.)

Main type of heating equipment

Refers to the main type of heating equipment used to heat the dwelling.

This is a direct variable collected on a 20% sample basis. For 1986, the categories have been expanded; the values are:

Steam or hot water furnace or boiler

Forced hot air furnace with heat pump

Forced hot air furnace without heat pump and using one type of fuel/energy only

Forced hot air furnace without heat pump and using more than one type of fuel/energy for heating

Installed electric heating system (e.g. built-in baseboard)

Other electric heating system (plug-in)

Heating stove, cooking stove, space heater

Other, e.g. fireplace

Number of persons per room

Refers to the number of persons per room in a dwelling.

This variable is derived by dividing the number of persons in the household by the number of rooms in the dwelling. Its values are:

0.5 or less

0.6 - 1.0

1.1 - 1.5

1.6 - 2.0

2.1 or more

Number of rooms

Refers to the number of rooms in a dwelling.

There is a direct variable collected on a 20% sample basis. Its values are:

1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6; 7; 8; 9; and 10 or more rooms

Period of construction

Refers to the period in time (approximate dates) during which the building or dwelling was originally constructed.

This is a direct variable collected on a 20% sample basis. The time periods for 1986 are:

1920 or before
1921 - 1945
1946 - 1960
1961 - 1970
1971 - 1975
1976 - 1980
1981 - 1985
1986 (first 5 months)

Principal heating fuel

Refers to the fuel used most for heating the dwelling.

This is a direct variable collected on a 20% sample basis. The categories for 1986 have been expanded; they are:

Piped gas
Bottled gas
Electricity only
Electricity as the main source where more than one fuel/energy is used
Oil or kerosene
Wood
Coal or coke
Other fuel or energy

Structural type of dwelling

Refers to the structural arrangements of the dwelling; that is, whether it is a single house, apartment, etc.

This variable is collected by enumerators on a 100% basis. Although the content requirement is the same as in 1981, some of the category names have been revised to be more fully descriptive. The 1986 categories are:

- Single detached house
- Semi-detached house
- Row house
- Other single attached house
- Apartment or flat in a detached duplex
- Apartment in a building that has five or more storeys
- Apartment in a building that has less than five storeys
- Mobile home
- Other movable dwelling

Value of dwelling

Refers to the amount expected by the owner if the dwelling were to be sold.

This is a direct variable collected on a 20% sample basis. The data is collected for occupied private non-farm dwellings only. All other dwellings are assigned a "not applicable" value.

6.0 GEOGRAPHY

6.1 Introduction

Census data are tabulated for a large number of geostatistical areas. These are of two types, legal entities and statistical areas, and are defined by the Geography Division of Statistics Canada. Geostatistical areas are arranged in hierarchies, the main links of which are shown in Figure 15, on page 78.

Legal entities are areas which, for the most part, are defined by other authorities and respected by the census. These include:

- Provinces and territories
- Federal Electoral Districts (FEDs)
- Census divisions (CDs)
- Census consolidated subdivisions (CCSs)
- Census subdivisions (CSDs)

In some cases, CDs and CSDs are defined by Statistics Canada in cooperation with provincial authorities.

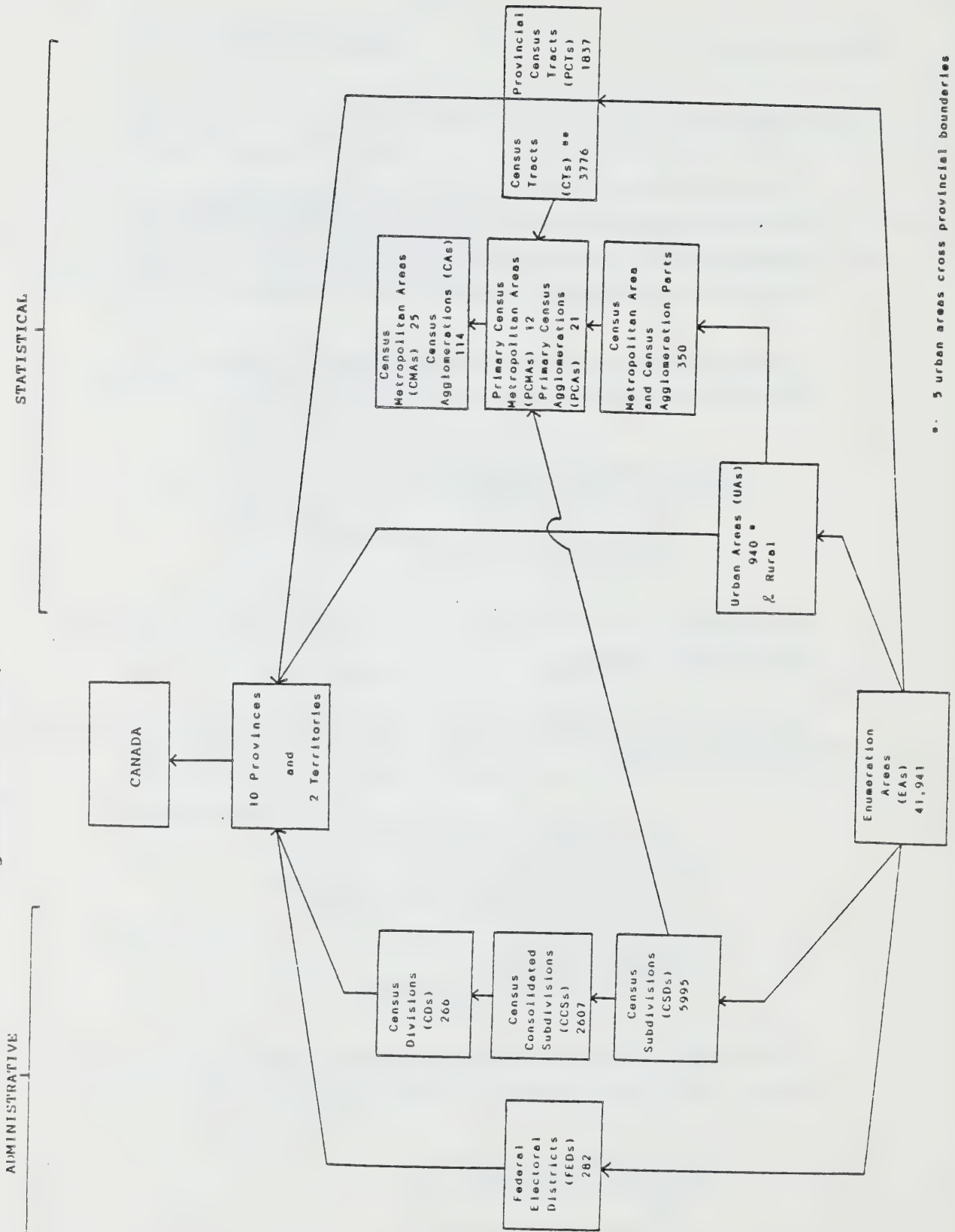
Statistical areas are defined by Statistics Canada for the presentation of census data. These include:

- census metropolitan areas (CMAs)
- census agglomerations (CAs)
- primary census metropolitan areas (PCMAs)
- primary census agglomerations (PCAs)
- census tracts (CTs)
- provincial census tracts (PCTs)
- urban and rural areas
- CMA/CA parts (urban and rural)

Three types of geographic areas are systematically identified by codes of the Standard Geographic Classification (SGC). These are:

- (a) provinces and territories
- (b) census divisions (CD)
and
- (c) census subdivisions (CSDs)

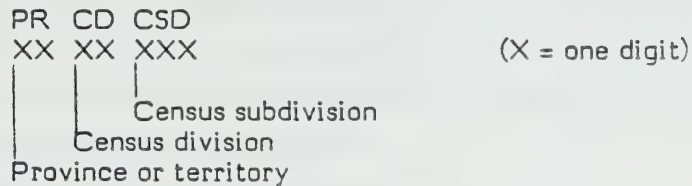
Figure 15. 1986 Census geographic hierarchy (showing number of geostatistical areas)



* 5 urban areas cross provincial boundaries

** only 12 of 114 CAs have a Census Tract programme

These three types of areas are hierarchically related. CSDs aggregate to CDs which in turn aggregate to a province or territory. This relationship is reflected in the seven-digit SGC code:



6.2 Definitions

Block-face

Refers to one side of a city street, between consecutive intersections with streets or similar physical features, for which census data are coded and stored on the basis of grid co-ordinates and from which the query areas of users can be constructed in a building-block fashion.

Census agglomeration (CA)

Refers to the main labour market area of a large urban centre in Canada. To be eligible for the CA program the area must have an urbanized core of at least 10,000 population, based on the previous census. Once a CA attains an urbanized core population of at least 100,000, based on the previous census, it becomes a census metropolitan area (CMA).

Census consolidated subdivision (CCS)

Refers to a geographically contiguous group of census subdivisions. Three rules are applied in delineating these:

- 1) all CSDs smaller than 25 sq. km. are grouped with a larger CSD;
- 2) if a CSD greater than 25 sq. km. is surrounded on more than half its perimeter by another CSD, it is included as part of the CCS formed by the other CSD; if not, the CSD forms a CCS of its own; and
- 3) a CSD with a population greater than 100,000 forms a CCS on its own.

Census division (CD)

Refers to the general term applying to counties, regional districts, regional municipalities and five other types of geographic areas made up of groups of census subdivisions. In Newfoundland, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, provincial law does not provide for census divisions or counties that are intermediate between the census subdivision and the province. Therefore census divisions have been created by Statistics Canada in cooperation with the provinces. In all other provinces, the different types of census divisions and their limits are established by provincial law.

Census farm

Refers to any agricultural holding with sales of agricultural products, during the 12-month period prior to the census, of \$250 or more.

Census metropolitan area (CMA)

Refers to the main labour market area of a major urban centre in Canada. To be eligible for the CMA program, the area must have an urbanized core of at least 100,000 population, based on the previous census. Once an area becomes a CMA, it is retained in the program even if its population subsequently declines.

Smaller labour market areas, centred in urbanized cores of at least 10,000 population, are included in the census agglomeration (CA) program.

Census subdivision (CSD)

Refers to the general term applying to municipalities, Indian Reserves, Indian Settlements and unorganized territories. In Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and British Columbia, the term also describes geostatistical areas that have been created by Statistics Canada in cooperation with the provinces as an equivalent for municipalities.

Census subdivision type

Census subdivisions are classified into various types, according to official designations adopted by provincial or federal authorities. With the exception of unorganized territories and Indian Reserves, Indian Settlements, Hamlets in the Northwest Territories and Settlements in Yukon Territory, the type indicates the municipal status of a CSD. The following list indicates the abbreviations used for the most common CSD types:

BOR	Borough
C	City - Cité
CM	Country (Municipality)
COM	Community
CT	Canton (Municipalité de)
CU	Cantons unis (Municipalité de)
DM	District (Municipality)
HAM	Hamlet
ID	Improvement District
LGD	Local Government District
LOT	Township and Royalty
MD	Municipal District
NH	Northern Hamlet
NV	Northern Village
P	Paroisse (Municipalité de)
PAR	Parish
R	Indian Reserve - Réserve indienne
RM	Rural Municipality
RV	Resort Village
SA	Special Area
SCM	Subdivision of County Municipality
SD	Sans désignation (Municipalité)
S-E	Indian Settlement - Établissement indien
SET	Settlement
SRD	Subdivision of Regional District
SUN	Subdivision of Unorganized
SV	Summer Village
T	Town
TP	Township
UNO	Unorganized - Non organized
V	Ville
VC	Village Cri
VK	Village Naskapi
VL	Village
VN	Village Nordique

Census tract (CT)

Refers to a permanent small census geostatistical area established in large urban communities with the help of local specialists interested in urban and social science research.

CMA/CA part

Refers to the urban and rural areas within a census metropolitan area (CMA) or census agglomeration (CA). There are three CMA/CA parts: urbanized core, urban fringe and rural fringe. While every CMA and CA has an urbanized core, it may or may not have urban or rural fringe areas.

Component

Refers to the census subdivisions (CSDs) which form the building blocks of a census metropolitan area (CMA) or a census agglomeration (CA).

Enumeration area (EA)

Refers to the spatial unit usually canvassed by one Census Representative. It is defined according to the following criteria:

- 1) households - the number of households in an EA generally varies between a maximum of 375 households in large urban areas to a minimum of 125 in rural areas; and
- 2) limits - an EA, being the building block of all geostatistical areas, never cuts across any geographic area recognized by the census.

Federal electoral district (FED)

Refers to any territorial unit entitled to return a member to serve in the House of Commons. There are 282 FEDs in Canada based on the 1976 Representation Order. These FEDs are used both to present data and to organize census-taking.

Geostatistical area

Refers to geographic areas delineated or employed for the tabulation and dissemination of census data. This term applies to any of provinces, territories, CDs, CSDs, CCSs, CMAs, CAs, PCMAs, PCAs, CTs, PCTs and urban areas.

Indian reserve

Refers to land, the legal title to which is vested in Her Majesty, that has been set apart for the use and benefit of an Indian Band and that is subject to the terms of the Indian Act. Since it is generally excluded from local jurisdiction and is administered by the Federal Department of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC), it is classified as a census subdivision (CSD) by Statistics Canada.

Indian settlement

Refers to places, identified by the Federal Department of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) for statistical purposes only, where a self-contained group of at least ten Indian people reside more or less permanently. Indian Settlements are usually located on Crown Lands under Federal or Provincial jurisdiction. They have not been set apart for the use and benefit of an Indian Band as is the case with Indian Reserves.

Land area

Refers to area measurement in square kilometres and excludes, whenever feasible, large bodies of water.

Population density

Refers to the number of persons per square kilometre.

Postal code

The postal code is a 6-digit alpha-numeric code maintained by Canada Post for the processing (sortation and delivery) of mail. The first three characters represent a set of well defined and stable areas known as the Forward Sortation Area (FSA). Rural FSAs are identifiable by the presence of a "0" (zero) in the second position of the FSA code.

The last three characters identify the Local Delivery Unit (LDU). In urban areas, the LDU can specify a small and easily defined section within a FSA such as a block face (one side of a city street between consecutive intersections with other streets), an apartment building, an office building or a large firm or organization which does large volume business with the post office.

In rural areas, the LDU denotes a service area - the area serviced by rural route delivery from a postal office or postal station.

Primary census agglomeration (PCA)

Primary census metropolitan area (PCMA)

Refers to a labour market sub-region within a larger consolidated census metropolitan area (CMA) or census agglomeration (CA).

Adjacent CMAs and CAs may be consolidated into a single CMA or CA based on the total commuting interchange between them. After consolidation, the original CMAs or CAs become PCMA's or PCA's within the new consolidated CMA or CA.

Province/Territory

Refers to the major political divisions of Canada. From a statistical point of view, it is a basic unit for which data are tabulated and cross-classified. In census publications, tables at this level include Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories.

Provincial Census tract (PCT)

Refers to a permanent small census geostatistical area of rural and/or urban type. PCTs exist in the area not included in the Census Tract Programme. Populations of PCTs generally vary between 3,000 and 8,000 with a preferred average of 5,000. Boundaries, as much as possible, follow permanent physical features and/or geographic units suggested by the provinces.

Query area

Refers to an area for which a user requests data. In the context of the geocoding system, it is a user-specified area (such as a traffic zone or school district) for which data are requested, as opposed to standard geostatistical areas predefined by the census (such as census tracts or census subdivisions).

Reference map

Refers to a map that identifies and locates the boundaries of census geostatistical areas.

Rural area

Refers to all territory lying outside "urban areas".

Unincorporated place

Refers to any cluster of five or more permanently occupied dwellings, in rural areas, locally known by a specific name but not having a local government or legal limits. Unincorporated places are not reported if located in areas defined by the census as being urban.

Urban area

Refers to a continuously built-up area having a population concentration of 1,000 or more and a population density of 400 or more per square kilometre, based on the previous census. To be considered as continuous, the built-up area must not have a discontinuity exceeding two kilometres.

Urban population size group

Refers to the classification used in tabulations where the urban areas are distributed according to the following size groups:

1,000	-	2,499
2,500	-	4,999
5,000	-	9,999
10,000	-	29,999
30,000	-	99,999
100,000	-	499,999
500,000		and over

APPENDIX A

VALUES FOR THE MAJOR FIELD OF STUDY VARIABLE

VALUES FOR THE MAJOR FIELD OF STUDY VARIABLE

EDUCATIONAL, RECREATIONAL AND COUNSELLING SERVICES (001-046)

	Education - General	(001)
001	Education - General	
	Elementary - Primary Education	(002-004)
002	Elementary School Teaching - General	
003	Elementary School Teaching - Specialized	
004	Pre-School, Kindergarten and Early Childhood Education	
	Secondary Education (Basic)	(005-012)
005	Secondary School Teaching	
006	English Language Teaching	
007	French Language Teaching	
008	Other Language Teaching	
009	Mathematics - Science Teaching	
010	Mathematics - Computer Science Teaching	
011	Social Studies Teaching	
012	Secondary Basic Curriculum - Other	
	Secondary Education (Specialized)	(013-020)
013	Adult/Continuing Education	
014	Art and Fine Art Education	
015	Commercial/Business Education	
016	Family/Life Education	
017	Industrial Vocational Education	
018	Music Education	
019	Religious Education	
020	Secondary Specialties - Other	
	Special Education	(021-026)
021	Special Education Teaching	
022	Highly Gifted or Exceptional Children	
023	Multicultural Education - Native	
024	Multicultural Education - Other	
025	Remedial Reading	
026	Special Education - Other	
	Non-teaching Educational Fields	(027-032)
027	Audio-visual Educational Media	
028	Educational Administration and Organization	
029	Educational Psychology	
030	Educational Statistics and Sociology	
031	History, Philosophy and Theory of Education	
032	Paraprofessional Teacher Aide/Educational Support	
	Physical Education, Health and Recreation	(033-039)
033	Physical Education and Health	
034	Kinesiology and Kinanthropology	
035	Recreology, Recreation and Leisure Services	
036	Parks/Forest/Wildlife Recreation	
037	Travel and Tourism	
038	Sports Technology	
039	Physical Education, Health and Recreation - Other	

Counselling Services and Personal Development (040-044)

- 040 Counselling Services - General
- 041 Counselling Psychology
- 042 Marriage/Family/Life Skills Counselling
- 043 Vocational Guidance and Counselling
- 044 Counselling Services and Personal Development - Other

Education - Other (045-046)

- 045 Education n.e.c. - Other
- 046 Postsecondary Teacher Training

FINE AND APPLIED ARTS (047-079)

Fine arts (047-052)

- 047 Fine Arts - General
- 048 Aesthetics and Art Appreciation, Art Studies
- 049 Art History
- 050 Painting and Drawing
- 051 Pottery and Ceramics
- 052 Sculpture

Music (053-057)

- 053 Music, Musicology
- 054 Composition and Conducting
- 055 Musical Instruments
- 056 Music History and Music Theory
- 057 Vocal Music, Singing, Opera

Other Performing Arts (058-061)

- 058 Performing Arts - General
- 059 Dance
- 060 Drama
- 061 Theatre

Commercial and Promotional Arts (062-064)

- 062 Commercial Art/Promotional Art - General
- 063 Advertising Art
- 064 Modelling

Graphic and Audio-visual Arts (065-070)

- 065 Graphic Art and Design
- 066 Lithography and Print Making
- 067 Photography
- 068 Recorded Music Arts
- 069 Printing and Publishing
- 070 Audio-visual Arts

Creative and Design Arts (071-073)

- 071 Creative and Design Arts - General
- 072 Handicrafts (Arts and Crafts)
- 073 Interior Design and Decorating

Other Applied Arts

(074-079)

- 074 Applied Arts - General
- 075 Barbering
- 076 Beauty Culture and Cosmetology
- 077 Hairdressing
- 078 Upholstery and Furniture
- 079 Applied Arts - Repair and Renovation

HUMANITIES AND RELATED FIELDS (080-124)

Classics, Classical and Dead Languages

(080-082)

- 080 Classics, Classical Studies
- 081 Ancient Greek, Latin and Roman
- 082 Other Classical Languages

History

(083-087)

- 083 History - General
- 084 Canadian History
- 085 Medieval and Ancient History
- 086 Modern History
- 087 History - Other

Library and Records Science

(088-089)

- 088 Library/Documentation Science
- 089 Museology, Museum Technology

Mass Media Studies

(090-093)

- 090 Mass Media Studies - General
- 091 Cinematography, Film Studies
- 092 Radio-television
- 093 Journalism, News Reporting

English Language and Literature

(094-098)

- 094 English Language and Literature - General
- 095 American Literature
- 096 British Literature
- 097 Canadian (English) Literature
- 098 English Language and Literature - Other

French Language and Literature

(099-102)

- 099 French Language and Literature - General
- 100 French Canadian Literature
- 101 European French Literature
- 102 French Language and Literature - Other

Other Languages and Literature

(103-109)

- 103 Comparative Literature
- 104 Asian Languages and Literature
- 105 Germanic Language and Literature
- 106 Italian Language and Literature
- 107 Slavic or East European Languages and Literature
- 108 Linguistics
- 109 Other Languages and Literature

	Philosophy	(110-114)
110	Philosophy - General	
111	Ethical Philosophy	
112	Modern Philosophy	
113	Political Philosophy	
114	Philosophy - Other	

	Religions Studies	(115-119)
115	Religion, Religious Studies	
116	Comparative Religion	
117	Divinity	
118	Theology	
119	Other Religious Studies	

	Other Humanities and Related Fields	(120-124)
120	Humanities - General (General Arts)	
121	Second Language Training	
122	Translation and Interpretation	
123	Creative Writing	
124	Humanities and Related Fields n.e.c. - Other	

SOCIAL SCIENCES AND RELATED FIELDS (125-187)

	Anthropology	(125-129)
125	Anthropology - General	
126	Ethnology and Related Fields	
127	Physical Anthropology, Anthropometry	
128	Social and Cultural Anthropology	
129	Anthropology - Other	

	Archeology	(130)
130	Archeology	

	Area Studies (Non Languages or Literature)	(131-137)
131	Asian Studies	
132	Canadian Studies	
133	Germanic Studies	
134	Latin American and Carribean Studies	
135	Near and Middle Eastern Studies	
136	Slavic or East European Studies	
137	Other Area Studies	

	Economics	(138-143)
138	Economics - General	
139	Agricultural Economics	
140	Econometrics	
141	International Economics	
142	Labour/Human Resources Economics	
143	Economics - Other	

	Geography	(144-152)
144	Geography - General	
145	Cartography	
146	Economic Geography	
147	Historical and Political Geography	
148	Human Geography	
149	Natural Resources Geography	
150	Physical Geography	
151	Urban/Rural Geography	
152	Geography - Other	
	Law and Jurisprudence	(153-157)
153	Law and Jurisprudence - General	
154	Civil, Criminal, Family, Common Law	
155	Commercial/Business, Company Law	
156	Constitutional/International Law	
157	Law - Other	
	Man/Environment Studies	(158-161)
158	Man/Environment Studies - General	
159	Human Ecology	
160	Resource Planning and Management	
161	Urban, Rural, Regional Planning and Development	
	Political Science	(162-166)
162	Political Science - General	
163	Canadian Politics	
164	Comparative Politics	
165	International Relations, Foreign Policy	
166	Political Science - Other	
	Psychology	(167-171)
167	Psychology - General	
168	Child, Adolescent, Developmental Psychology	
169	Clinical Psychology	
170	Social Psychology	
171	Psychology - Other	
	Sociology	(172-177)
172	Sociology - General	
173	Criminology, Penology, Deviance	
174	Demography, Population Studies	
175	Ethnic Sociology	
176	Family Sociology	
177	Sociology - Other	
	Social Work and Social Services	(178-184)
178	Social Work/Welfare - General	
179	Child Care Services, Youth Services	
180	Correctional Technologies	
181	Gerontology, Applied	
182	Police and Para-legal Technologies	
183	Protection Services	
184	Social Services and Welfare Technologies - Other	

	War and Military Studies	(185)
185	War and Military Studies	
	Other Social Sciences and Related Fields	(186-187)
186	Social Sciences - General	
187	Other Social Sciences and Related Fields, n.e.c.	
	COMMERCE, MANAGEMENT AND BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (188-220)	
	Business and Commerce	(188-191)
188	Business and Commerce - General	
189	Business Administration	
190	International Business and Commerce	
191	Business and Commerce - Other	
	Financial Management	(192-195)
192	Financial Management - General	
193	Accounting and Auditing	
194	Assessment and Appraisal	
195	Financial Management - Other	
	Industrial Management and Administration	(196-200)
196	Industrial Management and Relations	
197	Labour Management and Relations	
198	Public Administration	
199	Personnel/Human Resources Management	
200	Industrial Management and Administration - Other	
	Institutional Management and Administration	(201-205)
201	Health Care and Services Management	
202	Hotel and Food Administration	
203	Funeral Directing and Embalming	
204	Tourism and Resort Management	
205	Institutional Management - Other	
	Marketing, Merchandising, Retailing and Sales	(206-210)
206	Customer/Public Relations	
207	Marketing	
208	Merchandising	
209	Retailing and Sales	
210	Marketing and Sales - Other	
	Secretarial Science - General Fields	(211-220)
211	Secretarial Science - General	
212	Bank and Financial Clerk	
213	Business Machine Operations	
214	Court Reporting and Recording	
215	Health/Medical Records Technology	
216	Legal Secretary	
217	Medical Secretary	
218	Office Accounting/Bookkeeping	

- 219 Word Processing
- 220 Secretarial/Clerical - Other

AGRICULTURAL AND BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES/TECHNOLOGIES (221-266)

Agricultural Science (221-229)

- 221 Agricultural Science
- 222 Animal Science - General
- 223 Crop Science, Crops, Crop Farming
- 224 Food Science
- 225 Horticulture
- 226 Plant Science - General
- 227 Poultry Science
- 228 Soil Science
- 229 Agricultural Science - Other

Agricultural Technology (230-233)

- 230 Agricultural Technology
- 231 Agricultural Business
- 232 General Farming Technology
- 233 Agricultural Technology - Other

Animal science Technologies (234-238)

- 234 Animal Science/Health Technology
- 235 Cattle/Swine Technology
- 236 Equine Studies/Horse Husbandry
- 237 Veterinary Technologies/Animal Health and Care
- 238 Animal Science Technologies - Other

Biochemistry (239)

- 239 Biochemistry

Biology (240-244)

- 240 Biology - General
- 241 Genetic and Developmental Biology
- 242 Microbiology
- 243 Molecular Biology
- 244 Biology - Other

Biophysics (245)

- 245 Biophysics

Botany (246-248)

- 246 Botany - General
- 247 Botany - Other
- 248 Plant Sciences - Specialized

Household Science and Related Fields (249-254)

- 249 Household and Domestic Science
- 250 Consumer Studies
- 251 Clothing and Textiles
- 252 Food Nutrition, Dietetics and Dietary Technology

253	Food Services and Preparation	
254	Home Economics	
	Veterinary Medicine/Science	(255-256)
255	Veterinary Medicine	
256	Veterinary Science	
	Zoology	(257-262)
257	Zoology - General	
258	Animal Anatomy, Ecology, Genetics or Histology	
259	Entomology	
260	Fisheries Biology	
261	Marine/Ocean Biology	
262	Zoology - Other	
	Other Agricultural and Biological Sciences/Technologies	(263-266)
263	Fish Farming, Fish Technologies and Processing	
264	Food Processing Technologies - General	
265	Hunting and Trapping	
266	Other Agricultural and Biological Sciences/Technologies	
	ENGINEERING AND APPLIED SCIENCES (267-301)	
	Architecture and Architectural Engineering	(267-269)
267	Architecture - General	
268	Architectural Engineering Design	
269	Architecture - Other	
	Aeronautical and Aerospace Engineering	(270)
270	Aeronautical and Aerospace Engineering	
	Biological and Chemical Engineering	(271-273)
271	Biological Engineering, Bioengineering	
272	Biomedical or Clinical Engineering	
273	Chemical Engineering	
	Civil Engineering	(274)
274	Civil Engineering	
	Design/Systems Engineering	(275)
275	Design/Systems Engineering	
	Electrical/Electronic Engineering	(276-278)
276	Computer Engineering	
277	Electrical/Electronic Engineering	
278	Music and Recording Engineering	
	Industrial Engineering	(279)
279	Industrial/Manufacturing Engineering	

	Mechanical Engineering	(280-282)
280	Mechanical Engineering - General	
281	Instrumentation Engineering	
282	Power Engineering	
	Mining, Metallurgical and Petroleum Engineering	(283-286)
283	Geological Engineering	
284	Metallurgical Engineering	
285	Mining Engineering	
286	Petroleum Engineering	
	Resources and Environmental Engineering	(287-290)
287	Agricultural Engineering	
288	Environmental/Resource Engineering	
289	Fisheries, Marine, Ocean Engineering	
290	Water Resources and Watershed Engineering	
	Engineering Science	(291-292)
291	Engineering Science	
292	Engineering Physics	
	Engineering n.e.c.	(293)
293	Engineering, n.e.c.	
	Forestry	(294-298)
294	Forestry	
295	Forest Harvesting, Management, Protection	
296	Forest Wildlife Management	
297	Silviculture	
298	Forestry - Other	
	Landscape Architecture	(299-301)
299	Landscape Architecture	
300	Garden Design	
301	Landscape Technology	
	ENGINEERING AND APPLIED SCIENCE TECHNOLOGIES AND TRADES (302-369)	
	Architectural Technology	(302-303)
302	Architectural Technology	
303	Architectural Drafting	
	Chemical Technology	(304-307)
304	Chemical Technology	
305	Biochemical Technology	
306	Plastics, Fibreglass and Rubber Technology	
307	Textile Processing Technology (Dyes)	
	Building Technologies	(308-317)
308	Boat, Shipbuilding and Naval Architecture	
309	Building Technology	

- 310 Construction Electrician
- 311 Drywall, Plastering, Lathing
- 312 Heat and Insulation
- 313 Interior Finishing
- 314 Masonry (Brick, Stone, Concrete)
- 315 Plumbing and Pipe Trades
- 316 Welding Technology
- 317 Woodworking, Carpentry

Data Processing and Computer Science Technologies (318-321)

- 318 Data Processing - General
- 319 Computer Science Technology
- 320 Computer Programming and Software
- 321 Microcomputer and Information Systems

Electronic and Electrical Technologies (322-327)

- 322 Electronic Technology
- 323 Electrical Technology
- 324 Microwave and Radar Technology
- 325 Radio and Television
- 326 Telecommunications Technology
- 327 Electronic and Electrical Technologies - Other

Environmental and Conservation Technologies (328-332)

- 328 Environmental Technology - General
- 329 Earth Resources Technology
- 330 Forest Conservation Technology
- 331 Renewable Resources Technology
- 332 Wildlife and Fisheries Conservation

General and Civil Engineering Technologies (333-339)

- 333 Civil Engineering Technologies - General
- 334 Construction Technologies
- 335 Drafting - General
- 336 Drafting - Specialized
- 337 Engineering Design and Instrumentation Technology
- 338 Piping Technologies (Non-plumbing)
- 339 Surveying and Photogrammetric Technology

Industrial Engineering Technologies (340-348)

- 340 Industrial Engineering Technology - General
- 341 Air Conditioning and Refrigeration
- 342 Clothing/Fabric Product Manufacturing
- 343 Machinist/Machine Shop
- 344 Pattern Making
- 345 Power Sewing
- 346 Sheet Metal
- 347 Tool and Die
- 348 Industrial Technologies - Other

Mechanical Engineering Technologies (349-358)

- 349 Mechanical Engineering Technology - General
- 350 Aeronautical Engineering Technology
- 351 Agricultural Equipment Mechanics
- 352 Aircraft and Flight Mechanics Technology

- 353 Automobile Mechanics Technology
- 354 Heavy Equipment Mechanics
- 355 Marine Mechanics Engineering
- 356 Office/Business Machine Technology
- 357 Small Engine Repairs
- 358 Power/Stationary Engineering Technology

Primary Industries/Resource Processing Technology (359-362)

- 359 Forest Products Technology
- 360 Mining and Metal Processing
- 361 Petroleum Technologies
- 362 Primary Industries/Resource Processing Technologies - Other

Transportation Technologies (363-368)

- 363 Transportation Technology - General
- 364 Air Transportation Technology
- 365 Marine Transportation Technology
- 366 Motor - Commercial/Public Vehicle Transportation
- 367 Motor - Other Motor Transportation
- 368 Rail Transportation Technology

Other Engineering/Applied Science Technologies, n.e.c. (369)

- 369 Other Engineering/Applied Science Technologies, n.e.c.

HEALTH PROFESSIONS, SCIENCES AND TECHNOLOGIES (370-441)

Dentistry (370-374)

- 370 Dentistry or Dental Medicine
- 371 Dental Sciences
- 372 Orthodontics
- 373 Paedodontics
- 374 Dentistry Specialties - Other

Medicine - General (375)

- 375 General Practice Medicine

Medicine - Basic Medical Science (376-383)

- 376 Medical Anatomy
- 377 Medical Biochemistry
- 378 Medical Biophysics
- 379 Medical Embryology/Genetics
- 380 Medical Neurophysiology
- 381 Medical Pharmacology
- 382 Medical Physiology
- 383 Basic Medical Sciences - Other

Medical Specializations (Non-Surgical) (384-388)

- 384 Neurology
- 385 Paediatrics
- 386 Psychiatry
- 387 Radiology
- 388 Medical Specializations (Non-surgical) - Other

	Paraclinical Sciences	(389-393)
389	Paraclinical Medical Science	
390	Medical Immunology	
391	Medical Microbiology	
392	Medical Pathology	
393	Medical Parasitology, Virology and Bacteriology	
	Surgery and Surgical Specializations	(394-398)
394	Surgery - General	
395	Obstetrics and Gynaecology	
396	Orthopaedic Surgery	
397	Plastic Surgery	
398	Surgical Specialties - Other	
	Nursing	(399-406)
399	Nursing - General	
400	Critical Care Nursing	
401	Geriatric Nursing	
402	Medical, Surgical, Hospital Nursing	
403	Obstetric Nursing	
404	Psychiatric Nursing and Mental Health Care	
405	Public Health and Community Nursing	
406	Nursing - Other	
	Nursing Assistance	(407-410)
407	Nursing Assistant, Assistant Nursing	
408	Health Care Aide/Support	
409	Long Term Care Aide	
410	Nursing Aide, Orderly	
	Optometry	(411)
411	Optometry	
	Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences	(412-413)
412	Pharmacy	
413	Pharmaceutical Sciences/Technology	
	Public Health	(414-420)
414	Public Health - General	
415	Community Medicine and Health	
416	Dental Public Health and Hygiene	
417	Epidemiology and Biostatistics	
418	Industrial Health, Medicine and Hygiene	
419	Preventive Medicine	
420	Veterinary Public Health	
	Rehabilitation Medicine	(421-424)
421	Rehabilitation Medicine - General	
422	Audiology and Speech Pathology and Therapy	
423	Occupational and Physical Therapy	
424	Physiotherapy	

	Medical Laboratory and Diagnostic Technology	(425-429)
425	Medical Laboratory Technology	
426	Biological Laboratory Technology	
427	Biomedical Electronic Technology	
428	Dental Laboratory Technology	
429	Radiological Technology	
	Medical Treatment Technologies	(430-439)
430	Cardio-pulmonary Resuscitation	
431	Chiropractic Technology	
432	Dental Assistance	
433	Emergency Paramedical Technology	
434	Mental Health and Retardation Technology	
435	Respiratory Technology	
436	Ultrasound and Ultrasonography	
437	X-ray - Medical Technology/Radiography	
438	X-ray - Radiotherapy/Nuclear Medicine	
439	Medical Treatment Technologies - Other	
	Medical Equipment and Prosthetics	(440)
440	Medical Equipment and Prosthetics	
	Other Health Professions, Sciences and Technologies, n.e.c.	(441)
441	Other Health Professions, Sciences and Technologies, n.e.c.	
	MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICAL SCIENCES (442-480)	
	Actuarial Science	(442)
442	Actuarial Science	
	Applied Mathematics	(443-447)
443	Applied Mathematics - General	
444	Computer Science - General	
445	Computer Science - Systems Design and Analysis	
446	Operations Research	
447	Applied Mathematics - Other	
	Chemistry	(448-454)
448	Chemistry - General	
449	Analytical Chemistry	
450	Inorganic Chemistry	
451	Organic Chemistry	
452	Physical Chemistry	
453	Spectroscopy	
454	Chemistry Specialties - Other	
	Geology and Related Fields	(455-462)
455	Geology, Geological and Earth Sciences	
456	Geochemistry and Geochronology	
457	Geophysics and Geomorphology	
458	Hydrogeology/Hydrology	
459	Mineral Geology	
460	Petrology and Petrography	

461	Stratigraphy and Sedimentology	
462	Geology and Related Fields, n.e.c. - Other	
	Mathematical Statistics	(463)
463	Mathematical Statistics	
	Mathematics	(464)
464	Mathematics	
	Metallurgy and Materials Science	(465)
465	Metallurgy and Materials Science	
	Meteorology	(466)
466	Meteorology	
	Oceanography and Marine Sciences	(467-470)
467	Oceanography	
468	Biological Oceanography	
469	Fisheries Oceanography	
470	Marine Sciences, n.e.c. - Other	
	Physics	(471-478)
471	Physics - General	
472	Astrophysics and Astronomy	
473	Atomic and Nuclear Physics	
474	Chemical Physics	
475	High Energy and Particle Physics	
476	Solid State Physics	
477	Theoretical Physics	
478	Physics, n.e.c. - Other	
	General Science	(479-480)
479	General Science	
480	Science Lab Technology	
	ALL OTHER N.E.C. (481)	
481	All Other n.e.c.	(481)
	NO SPECIALIZATION (482)	
482	No Specialization	(482)
	INVALID (483)	
483	Invalid	(483)
	BLANK (NOT CODED) (484)	
484	Blank (Not Coded)	(484)
	NO POSTSECONDARY QUALIFICATION (485)	
485	No Postsecondary Qualification	(485)

APPENDIX B

REFERENCE PERIODS

Figure 16. Employed labour force - Economic variables - Reference periods

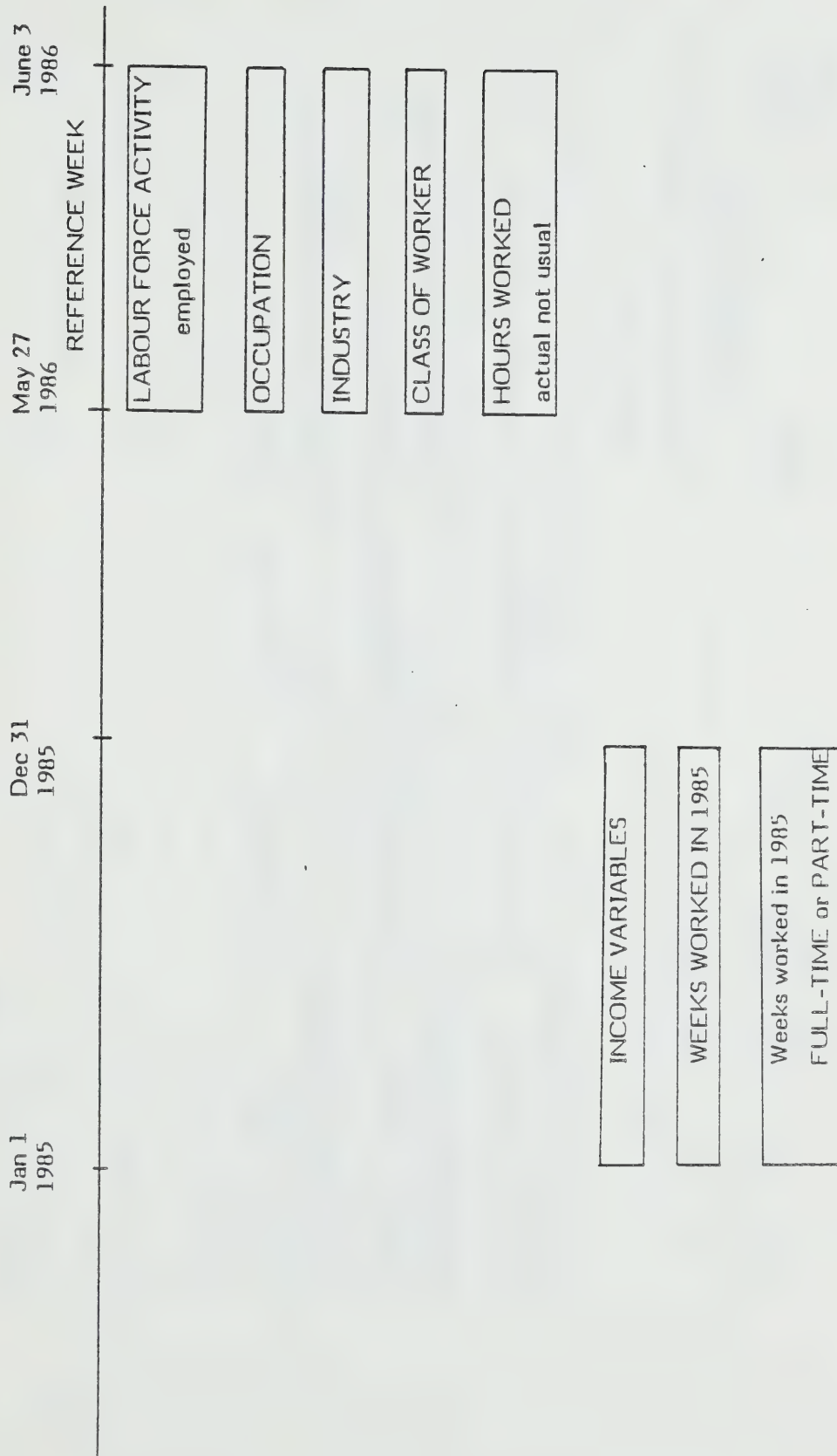
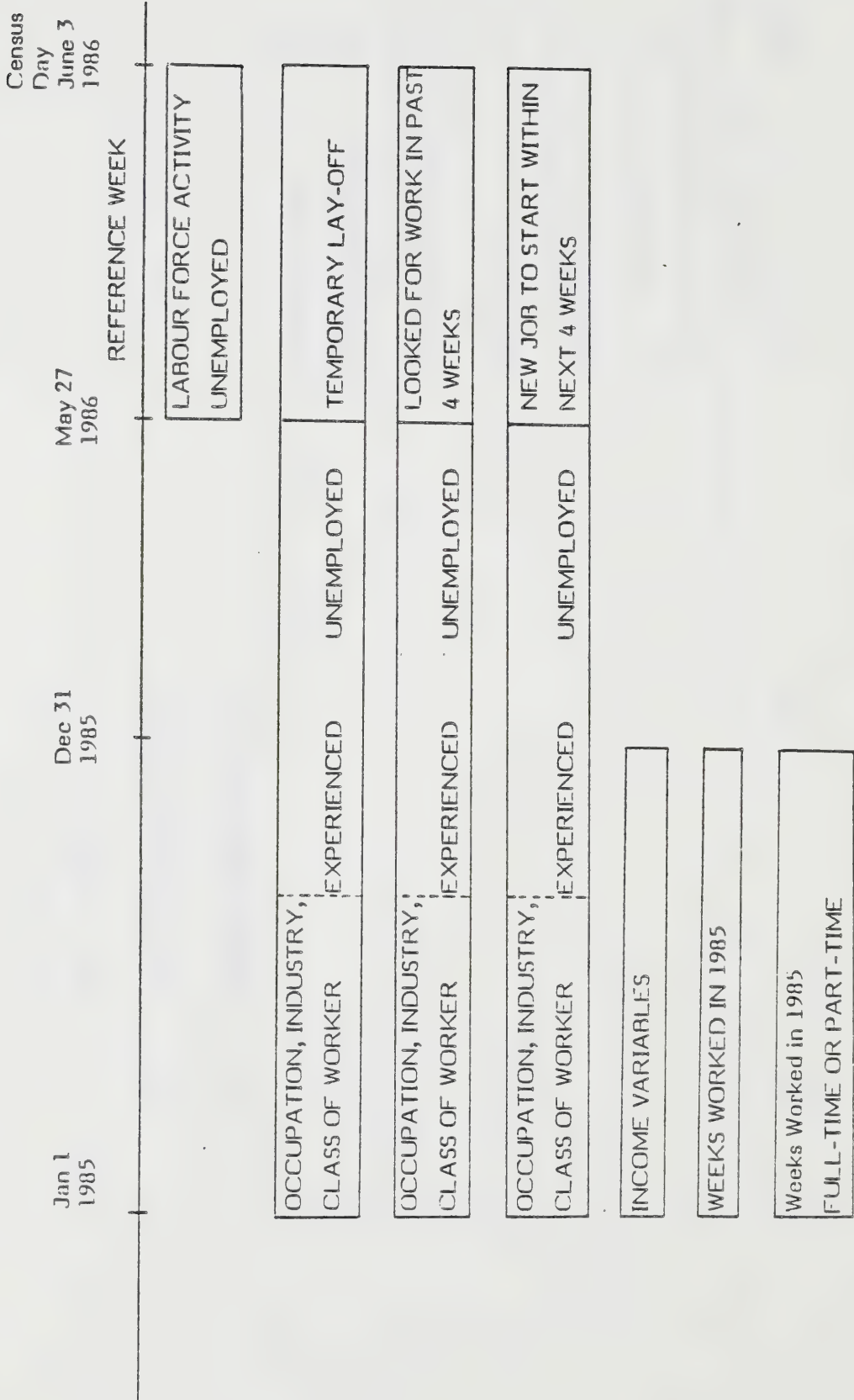
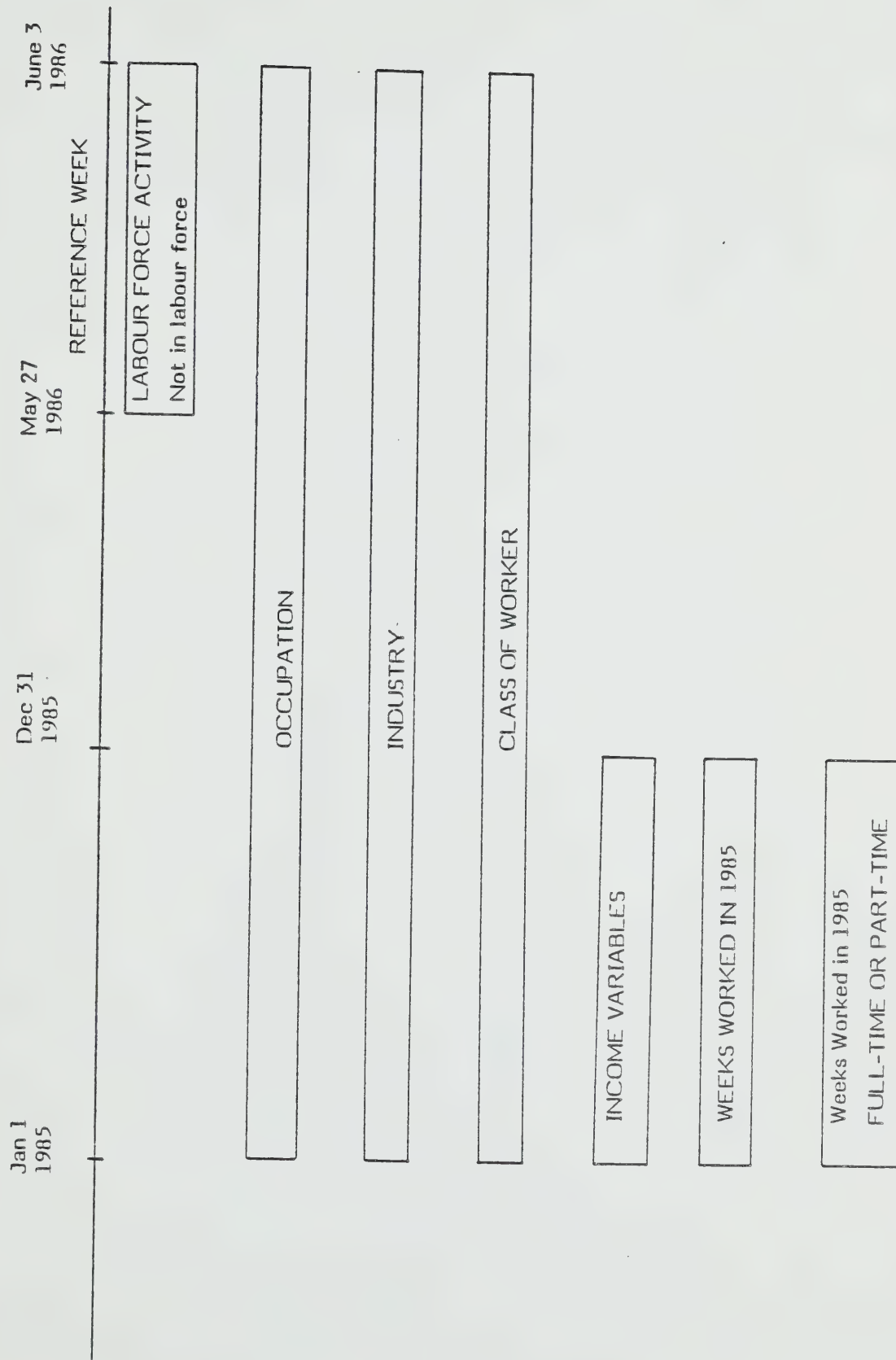


Figure 17. Unemployed labour force - Economic variables - Reference periods



Note: Occupation, industry and class of worker are not applicable for unemployed persons who have never worked or who only worked prior to January 1, 1985.

Figure 18. Population aged 15 years and over not in the labour force - Economic variables - Reference periods



Note: Occupation, industry and class of worker, are not applicable for persons who have never worked or who only worked prior to January 1, 1985.

C & C

